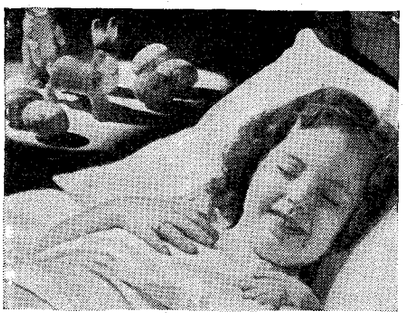
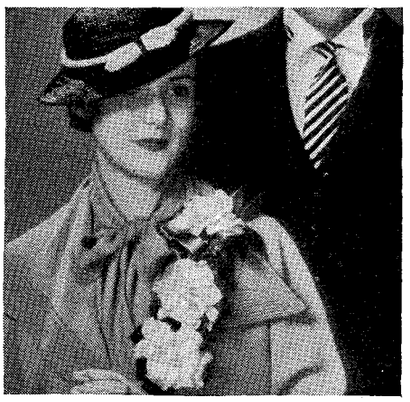


WHEN SHE WAS A *little* GIRL . . .
EASTER MEANT RABBITS
and
GAILY COLORED EGGS



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The Literary Digest

for April 20, 1935

VOLUME 119

NUMBER 16 WHOLE NO. 2348

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Published at 354-360 Fourth Avenue New York

ARTHUR S. DRAPER, *Editor*

* * *

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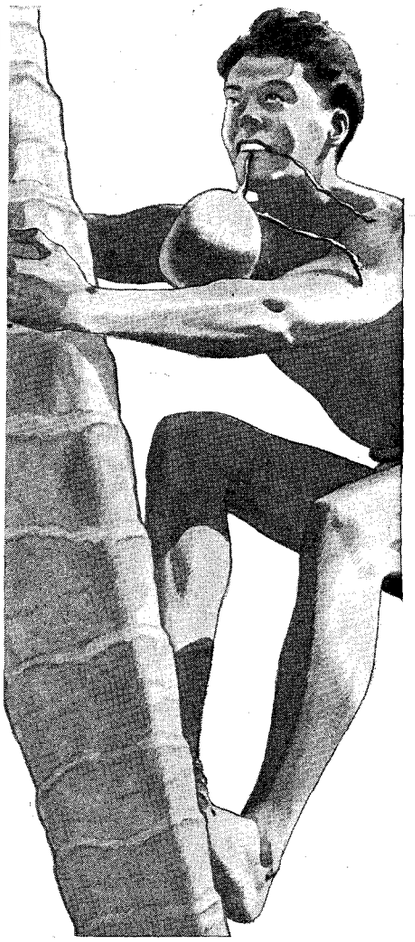

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"Face-Saving" Stamps

After the "Manchurian Incident," as the Japanese call it, of September 19, 1931, China was opposed to all communications with the new State. The tearing up of a portion of the South Manchuria Railway, near Mukden, at that time, set in motion Japanese "defense operations" aimed at Chinese soldiers and bandits in the railway zone. From these happenings resulted the State of Manchukuo, which was proclaimed as independent on February 18, 1932.

When the Chinese refused to keep up communications with the new State, the postal service became disorganized. Postal matter coming from north of the Great Wall and bearing Manchukuo stamps, according to an American representative of the South Manchuria Railway, was regarded as mail without any stamps. So the person to whom it was addressed in China had to pay a double postage-rate, the same penalty as mail reaching him with insufficient postage.

Many Chinese families have relatives living in Manchuria, because, in recent decades, so great a number of Chinese migrated beyond the Great Wall. Consequently, difficulties in the mail-service between China and Manchuria caused mutual inconvenience on both sides of the Wall.

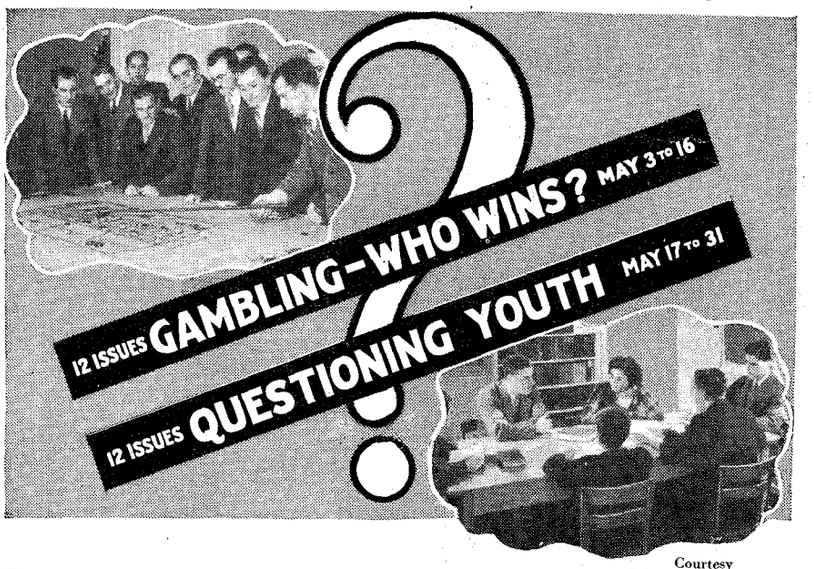
To smooth the situation, Manchukuo has issued special stamps to "save" China's "face." Only in the Orient, it has been said, could such a thing happen. The new stamps, in denominations of two, four, eight, and twelve fen, do not bear the name Manchukuo. [Three fen equal 1 cent in American money.] This omission was no oversight of the designer, no error of the lithographer. The name was deliberately omitted to "save the face" of China, which refuses to recognize the official existence of Manchukuo.

Manchukuo has agreed to use, whenever possible, stamps without the name of the country on mail destined for China. Moreover, these stamps were to be canceled by Manchukuo with postmarks using the Western date for the year 1935, instead of the official "Second Year of Tatung," as the current year is known in Manchuria.

Public-School Bible-Study

Chattanooga's unique system of non-sectarian Bible instruction in the public schools has fulfilled all the expectations of its sponsors, according to a dispatch to *The Christian Science Monitor*. The plan, started more than twelve years ago, is financed by religious institutions, missionary societies, church auxiliaries, and the Parent Teachers Association.

The ordinance under which the system was established stipulates that the religious organizations must provide courses acceptable to the Commissioner of Education and subject to his supervision. Altho the course is elective, and in nowise connected with the prescribed course of study, pupils receive regular credit for work in the Bible classes. At present twenty-two instructors, all approved by the city educational system, and compensated from a fund set up by "love-offerings," conduct regular classes in nearly every high school and elementary institution in the city.



Courtesy
Friends Central School
Overbrook, Pa.

Two Questions *of Vital Importance to All*

Is legalized gambling on the increase? Are lotteries, sweepstakes, and other similar projects justified—are they as harmless as they seem? Twelve articles, beginning May 3, in The Christian Science Monitor, expose the dangers of such activities, show to what extent they are linked with crime and corrupt politics, what some governments are doing to encourage them—how others combat them.

What does modern youth think about Fascism, Communism, war, peace, unemployment, religion? A second series of twelve articles, beginning May 17, presents informative and authentic answers . . includes contributions from heads of youth organizations.

IT DARES TO BE DIFFERENT

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From Our Readers to Our Readers

"We, the Privileged Classes"

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—A lot of the Big Boys, who have been embarrassed by the New Deal, want to go "back to the Constitution." But what they really need to protect them in their old ways of doing is a New Constitution, or, at least, a rehashing of the old one. The preamble should read something like this:

"We, the privileged classes of people, of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union of our interests, establish our justice (not social justice), insure domestic tranquillity toward our monopolies, provide for the common defense of Big Business and foreign investments, promote the general welfare of our privileges, inherited and acquired, and secure the blessings of liberty—to take everything in sight—to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America."

Abingdon, Virginia. CARL V. ESKBRIDGE.

Federal Control of Schools

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—Your March 16 edition contains some rather caustic criticism of my contention that Federal control of schools would be fair. My suggestion was made after viewing with apprehension the disastrous collapse of our school-system during the depression; the closing of the schools in many sections, the non-payment of teachers' salaries, *etc.* With the firm hand of the Government in control, this would never have happened. I contend that education should be intrusted to the Government, and that it should be the Government's most important function.

Even before the depression, the conditions were unfair. For instance, in Massachusetts, the average number of years of school-life was 9.08 years, while in Alabama, it was only 4.05 years.

Uniform schools, with uniform books, would eliminate the extreme inconvenience and the retarding of pupils who move from place to place. Also, teachers might, without sacrificing part of their pensions, teach in any State.

After all, uniform grade schools would be fairest from the view-point of the pulpit, the teacher, and the parents, who are the taxpayers. Can my critics tell me whom else we should consider? MABEL T. ECKERSTROM.

Minneapolis.

[The total current expenditure for public schools in the United States for 1931-'32 was $2,161,170,000. Pupils enrolled (five to seventeen years) totaled 26,275,441.—*Editor.*]

Postal Savings—2 Per Cent.

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—The Federal Government has bought 22 per cent. of the capital stock of all the banks in the country. It has helped every little penny-in-the-slot with government cash, yet the Postal Savings Bank, the only bank in which the Government has a controlling interest, is in cold storage, with an interest rate of but 2 per cent. JOHN BUCKLEY.

North Weymouth, Massachusetts.

[Latest available figures show that at the end of the fiscal year of 1933 postal savings amounted to $1,187,186,205.—*Editor.*]

In Time of War—Huey P. Long

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—I would like to know who you and your readers would select to lead this country in time of war.

I would pick Huey P. Long. C. S. IVEY.

New York City.

P.S.—I doubt if you will publish this.

[See page 4, April 13 issue.—*Editor.*]

War-Money

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—Admitting that peaceful stagnation is bad, I still maintain that a great deal of the money and resources that are now put into war-preparation could be used to better advantage to further scientific research in medicine, agriculture, forestry, and other constructive ways.

The greatest advances in culture and the various sciences in any nation are always made in times of peace.

Eliza Crossing the River

—*Carlisle in the Duluth* News-Tribune

Is it not more patriotic to help build up and improve your country than to undermine her morale, morals and health by war?

Middlebury, Vermont. D. W.

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—Young America's heroic defense of war implies that Americans should not try to prevent war.

Nevertheless millions of Americans—lovers and defenders of their native land—believe that united churchmen and laymen of all denominations should and could crush forever bloodthirsty bravos and would-be war-lords.

Ten thousand times better than ruthless Hessian warfare is the defiant declaration that we will not wantonly destroy human life.

JOSEPH L. HODGINS, SR.

Ozone Park, Long Island.

Thank You

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—I wish to commend the editors of THE LITERARY DIGEST for their excellent presentation of Congressional activities as covered by the Charts now included. Am quite certain this service has greatly enhanced the value of THE DIGEST to many others besides myself. I trust this work will be continued.

Washington, D. C. IRVIN M. GOTTLIEB.

Animal Experimentation

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—On page 15 of the March 16 issue of your valued publication appears a report on the operation on the little McHenry girl for diaphragmatic hernia.

I would like to commend you on the general sanity of your review, and particularly on the paragraph which mentions the fact that the skill required for the performance of this

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operation was largely achieved as the result of animal experimentation.

At a time when there are so many well-meaning, but wholly unbalanced, individuals who are violently opposed to animal experimentation, and trying in all possible ways to limit its use, it is refreshing to see the importance of animal experimentation stressed.

I congratulate you!

HENRY F. STOLL, M.D.
Hartford, Connecticut.

Politics and Styles

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—Your issue of March 23 contained the following under "Topics in Brief":

THE prediction is made that a woman will be President of the United States before 1944, and the next question is what sort of costume she will wear for the inaugural.—Indianapolis *News*.

Whatever she may choose to wear, I venture to predict it will express her individuality better than the "coat of many colors" frequently worn by male office-holders.

MRS. E. L. CHURCHIEF.
Lunenburg, Massachusetts.

And There You Are!

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—Nowadays most men wear shirts with attached collars. Here is a trick I discovered which works so well with me that I am passing it along:

Before putting on shirt, slip tie under collar, and fasten tie to shirt on each side with ordinary wire paper-clip. Put on shirt and tie together, remove clips, button shirt, and tie is in place all ready for tying. Keeps collar from wrinkling, and saves time and temper.

HENRY SCHMIEL.
Grand Rapids, Michigan.

Stand By

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—Thanks very much for yours of March 30 giving us information about the archeological corroboration of the Biblical Chronicles. Just as soon as the expedition has dug up the order of Joshua directing the sun and moon to stand still, kindly advise us without unreasonable delay. W. E. PERKINS.
Crestone, Colorado.

Clergymen's Salaries

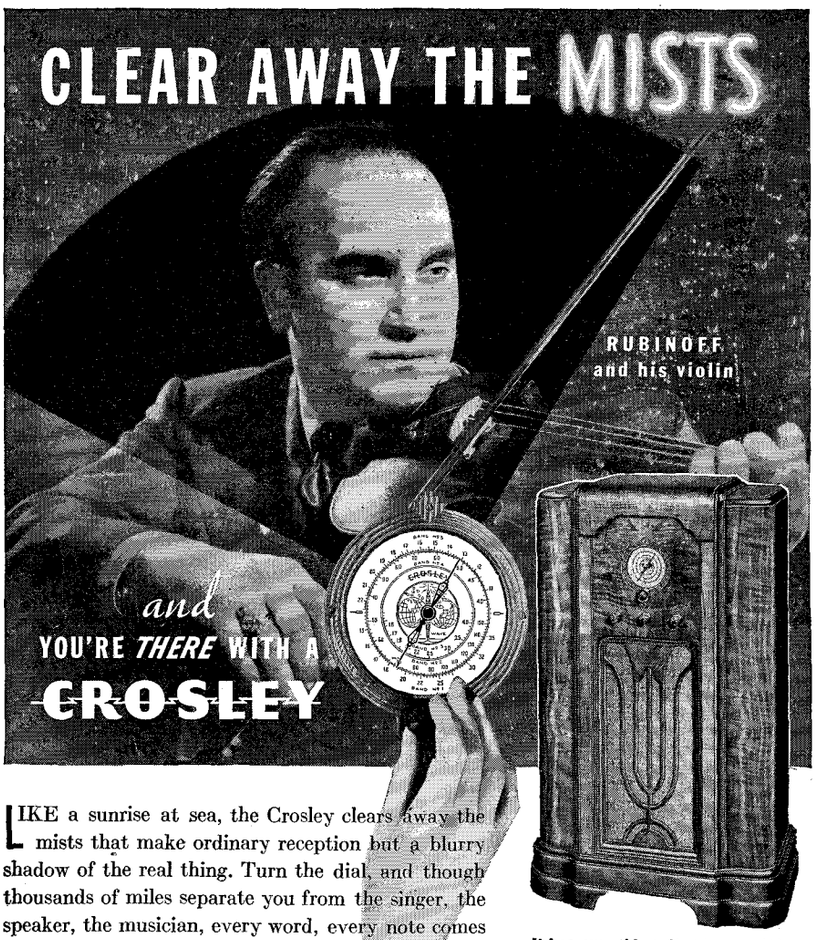
To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—In THE LITERARY DIGEST for March 23 I read that "the average salary of all ministers was about equal to the wages of semiskilled workers."

With due regard and high appreciation for the many preachers who are well-fitted by character, ability and training for their position, is it not true that the average preacher and certainly the preacher below the average is just that—"a semiskilled worker"? And are there not too many preachers of that class for their own good, or for the good of the church? FLORENCE B. FALL.
Middletown, Connecticut.

A Letter From the King of Hoboes

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—Pardon me for taking up your valuable time, but, knowing that THE DIGEST prints facts and figures, and keeps the public posted on who is who, I just wanted to state that the Hoboes of America are not tramps or bums, that there is a great difference.

Last year we sent over 8,000 runaway boys back home. So far this year we sent back home 1,200. If we only did that much we have proved ourselves worthy to be classed as real American citizens who have the interest of America at heart. It is because of fakes and radicals who are not members of our outfit—never have nor never could be—that we ask you to investigate and keep an eye on the twenty-seventh annual convention of the Hoboes of America (April 20-30, at Pittsburgh). JEFF DAVIS,
King of Hoboes.
Wheeling, West Virginia.



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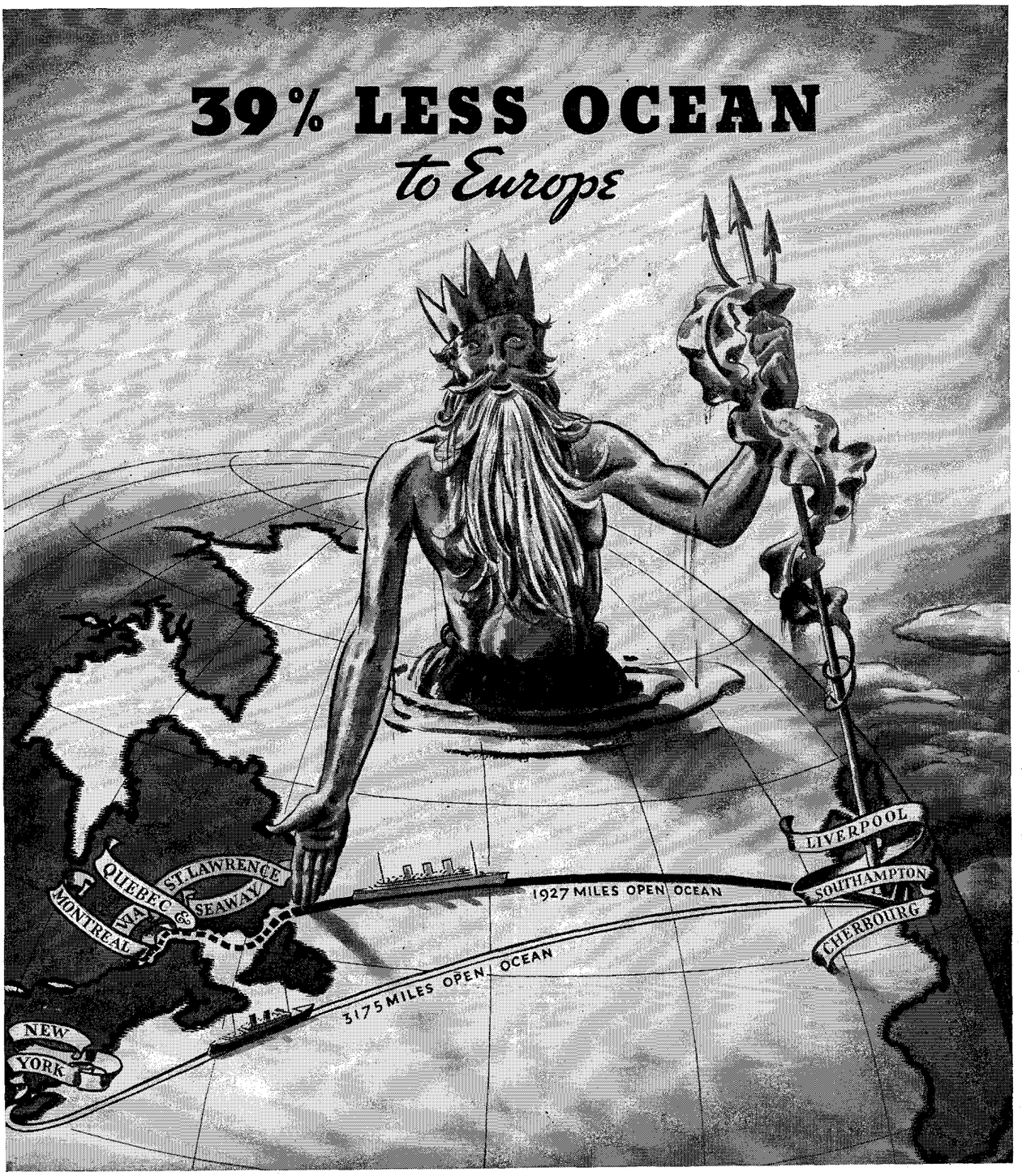

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NEW YORK The Literary Digest April 20, 1935

TOPICS OF THE DAY

Tougher After Vacation, President Roosevelt Wields Big Stick on Congress, But as a Goad, Not a Club—Social-Security Bill Started Through House of Representatives—Rubber Strike Averted—Work-Relief Plan Gets Under Way

President Roosevelt used a big stick on Congress last week. He did not use it as a club, however; he used it as a prod.

When he returned to the White House from his invigorating fishing-trip, his first act was to call at the sick-room of Louis McHenry Howe, his frail and devoted chief secretary, who has been seriously ill for weeks. Then he got down to business.

Wide World © Underwood Wide World

Left to right, *Charles West, Representative Robert L. Doughton, Secretary Frances Perkins, and Senator Key Pittman*

He summoned Congressional leaders to his desk and goaded them into a quickstep.

He directed Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins to intervene in a threatened strike in the rubber industry.

He raised the price of newly-mined domestic silver from about sixty-five to about seventy-one cents an ounce.

Ray of Hope For Nation He met reporters, smilingly told them that last year's spring vacation had made him tough but this one had made him tougher, and sent a ray of hope flashing across the country by saying that it might not be necessary to spend all of the $4,880,000,000 which Congress has given him for work-relief. He meant, the country decided, that recovery and reemployment might make such spending unnecessary.

To round off two days of concentrated work, the President chose Charles West to act as his contact man in day-by-day dealings between the White House and the Capitol.

Mr. West is forty, a native Ohioan with a shrewd mind and a pleasant manner. He is a New Dealer through and through, which may be one reason why President Roosevelt made him a sort of one-man New Deal lobby. His experience as professor of political science in various universities has apparently taught him the virtues of compromise, which may be another reason.

A third reason may be that he is a former member of Congress. If there is any one on earth whom the average Congressman likes as well as a Congressman, it is an ex-Congressman.

When President Roosevelt called House leaders into conference a few hours after his return to Washington, Mr. West sat in and learned how to use the Presidential goad.

The President found Congress moving as lethargically as a slow-motion-picture when he arrived at the Capital. Tho it had been in session more than three months, it had completed action on only one important part of his huge legislative program—the $4,880,000,000 work-relief measure designed to take 3,500,000 bread-winners off the relief-rolls and put them into jobs. Its lackadaisical pace was affecting the country's thinking.

Push Recovery, Delay Reform Certain members of Congress, Washington correspondents reported, were urging that part of the President's program be deferred until the next session. Recovery efforts, they declared, should be pushed, but reform measures could wait. Some newspapers of Democratic, and many of Republican, sympathies echoed them.

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Delivering the Bullet-Proof Vest
—*Brown in the New York* Herald Tribune

Thus the New York *Times* (Ind.-Dem.) found "power in the argument some Administration leaders are making that reform legislation shall be closely limited for the remainder of the session and pressure centered only upon 'recovery' bills."

Thus the Boston *Evening Transcript* (Ind.-Rep.) urged, in an editorial head-line: "Reform can wait; let's think only of recovery."

Nevertheless, it was a reform rather than a recovery measure that dominated the first conference of legislators at the White House.

Insuring Jobs And Old Age The highly important social-security bill, with its provisions for nation-wide systems of unemployment and old-age insurance, had been pending in Congress for weeks. House leaders were loath to bring it up for action, fearing that it would be rejected or mangled unless the President approved its various parts.

So the matter rested until President Roosevelt called Speaker Joseph W. Byrns and Chairman Robert L. Doughton of the Ways and Means Committee to the White House and threshed the question out. Two days later the bill, which if enacted will raise this country up toward European standards of social security, was started on its way through Congress.

It faced a fight not only from opponents who consider it too drastic, but from others who consider it too mild. In the latter group are advocates of the Townsend plan, which as recently revised would pay pensions up to $200 a month to persons sixty or more years old whose incomes are less than $2,400 a year.

Representative Doughton's committee shaped this bill, which is now being reshaped on the floor. The country will hear much of this legislator until the bill has finally been polished up and sent to the President, and that will not be to-morrow.

Representative Doughton's friends would no more think of praising his brilliance, for he is not brilliant, than of praising his hair—he is almost hairless. But they will

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It Happens in the Best-Regulated Families!

—Talburt in the Washington Daily News

tell you that he is a plugger; that he likes his job and knows it inside out; that his words carry weight. He is tall, loose-jointed, seventy-one, with twenty-four years of experience in Congress. Born at Laurel Springs, North Carolina, he has never lived anywhere else, except, of course, in Washington. He is a farmer and a stock-raiser.

Another Message May Impend With the security bill, tended by Representative Doughton, started through the House, President Roosevelt summoned Joseph T. Robinson, Democratic leader of the Senate.

Emerging from the conference, the Senator, his burly figure bulking large, stood in the White House lobby and dictated a statement to the newspaper men who clustered around him. Its high point was the hint that the President might send a special message to the Senate before it took action on a bonus bill.

But President Roosevelt had more on his mind than Congressional action last week. There were strike threats, silver prices and work-relief projects to think of too.

Demanding recognition of their union, which is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, organized employees of three Akron, Ohio, rubber companies—Goodyear, Goodrich and Firestone—had voted to call a strike which would have affected about 35,000 employees, about one-third of whom are union members.

At the request of the President, Secretary Perkins stepped in, and soon representatives of employers and employees were crowding into her private office in the Department of Labor Building. The upshot was an agreement, accepted by both labor and management, by which a strike was averted, at least temporarily.

Silver was next on the list. Probable effects of the Government's silver-buying program, begun in 1933 and carried a step further last week when the Administration raised the price, have been variously estimated. Advocates say it will not only benefit the silver-producing States but will jack up commodity prices and stimulate business generally. Opponents, at their mildest, are skeptical.

At any rate, it seems to have cramped the style of Congressional inflationists for the time being. Senator Key Pittman, Nevada Democrat and silverite, believes that the President is handling the silver question "splendidly." It is assumed, therefore, that the Senator will withhold his strong support from the more drastic silver-inflation moves which some legislators favor.

The peak of the President's week, however, was his effort to get the colossal work-relief plan under way.

The magnitude of this plan is just beginning to dawn on the country. The sum, $4,880,000,000, now available to put the employable unemployed on pay-rolls, paralyzes the imagination.

You could buy Brooklyn with $4,880,000,000; in fact, on the basis of assessed valuations, you could buy any city in the United States except New York or Chicago.

Special Board To Spend It If you had that much money in one-dollar bills, you could cover twenty acres with it, or pile it up into a thousand cords, more or less, or buy a sixth of all the stocks listed on the New York Stock Exchange. It would last you and your descendants nearly 100,000 years, if spent at the rate of $50,000 annually.

The Federal Government, however, plans to spend a good deal of it by July 1, 1936. A special board, headed by the President himself, is to direct the spending.

Some of the money, it is already known,

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The President greeted by Mrs. Roosevelt on his return from his vacation

will go for tree-belts, grass-crops and other work designed to control soil-erosion and so prevent the dust-storms which have been blanketing and stifling parts of the West. Some—perhaps $200,000,000—will go for grade-crossing elimination on main lines. Some will go to the Civilian Conservation Corps, the least-criticized of New Deal agencies. The number of CCC camps will be increased from 1,500 to 3,000, the number of young men enrolled in them from 300,000 to 600,000.

Business Indicator Of Expenditure If the President's ideas are carried out, the work-relief program will reach its height in November. The state of business will determine whether all the money will be spent or only part of it.

Administration supporters expect great things from the $4,880,000,000 program. In their dreams, and sometimes in their conversations, they allow themselves delicious opinions. At such times, they believe that these Federal billions, sluiced into the

Off the Dole or On to the Job!

—Donahey in the Cleveland Plain Dealer

national pool for men and materials, will lift the business craft up to normal levels before snow flies.

President Roosevelt expresses no such entrancing expectation. Yet he, too, plainly feels that, other things being equal, the work-relief program will have a considerable effect on business, and few persons disagree with him.

Does Spending Impair Credit? Opponents of the program do declare, tho, that this huge spending tends to impair the credit of the Federal Government; that gifts of cash and food, and other forms of direct relief, would be cheaper, and finally that the $4,880,000,000 will simply stimulate business artificially and temporarily.

The magazine *Business Week* sums up the situation as a great many American business men see it.

"Too big, but not big enough, is the general consensus of business opinion about the four-billion-odd work-relief measure," it says. "From the standpoint of public credit, the view taken by Senators Glass of Virginia and Adams of Colorado, that it adds too much to the public debt, has considerable support. For the original Roosevelt objective—of giving every unemployed but 'employable' person a job—it is not big enough—not anything like."

Business Week feels, however, that "much of the money will be spent in ways that will be very helpful to business."

In Brief Review

Unemployment insurance embodied in the Byrnes-Killgrew bill last week passed both houses of the New York State Legislature and went to Gov. Herbert H. Lehman for approval. "I am delighted that the bill passed," said Governor Lehman.

New York State, by adopting this measure, joins Wisconsin, whose Unemployment Compensation Act, the first adopted by any American State, went into effect July 1,

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1934, affecting more than 1,500 employers and about 400,000 employees, receiving less than $1,500 a year.

Wisconsin's population obtained from the census taken in 1930 was 2,939,006, while New York State had a population by the same census of 12,588,066.

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Legalization of beer accounts for 700,000 new jobs, according to the United States Brewers' Association. The report also shows the promotion of more than $2,000,000,000 in new business and the payment of approximately $435,000,000 in two years into Federal, State, and local treasuries.

The Internal Revenue Bureau reveals that the average monthly income to the Federal Government from beer-taxes has been $14,860,000.

As a result of these figures it is the general belief among the authorities in Washington that the American thirst for alcoholic stimulants has been turning to beer.

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Section 7-A should be deleted from the NIRA, recommended Francis B. Biddle, Chairman of the National Relations Labor Board, who called the provisions "unenforceable" and "a sort of innocuous shibboleth." Charged with enforcement of the controversial labor-section, Mr. Biddle urged before the Senate Finance Committee last week Congressional enactment of the Wagner labor-disputes bill, which would give the NRLB tangible power for enforcement in the right to issue stop-orders, to subpena witnesses, and to have recourse to Federal Courts.

At present, declared Mr. Biddle, labor has only "paper rights," and the Labor Board recently has encountered "a marked stiffening" on the part of employers regarding Section 7-A compliance.

From July 9, 1934, to March 2, 1935, the NRLB tried 111 cases. In eighty-six, the Board found the employer at fault, but only thirty-four cases were concluded in accordance with Board decisions; no compliance was reached in fifty-two cases, and thirty of these were referred to the Department of Justice.

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Montgomery Ward & Company, one of the largest mail-order houses in the country, last week lost its blue eagle by authority of the NRA. No questions of wages or hours of employment were raised, but the retail company lost its NRA insignia for "failure to pay its equitable contribution to the costs of administering the code for the retail trade."

Further, agencies disbursing Federal funds will not be permitted to buy from the company. Under a similar order, the Ford Motor Company was deprived of Federal business; but unanswered bids from the company were offset by making government contracts accessible to Ford distributors. Code-Authority assessments for employees in the Chicago Montgomery-Ward store, and in other cities throughout the country, amounted to approximately $30,000.

Calling administrative machinery in the retail code of the NRA "illegal and unfair," Sewell Avery, Montgomery-Ward President, said, in reply: "The action of the NRA practically amounts to taking from us something we never had. Montgomery Ward & Company has complied fully with the general policies of the code as applied to labor. We have, however, at no time paid the assessments or dues demanded by the Code Authority. In that respect we have never had the blue eagle, and we have never been able to bid on government contracts."

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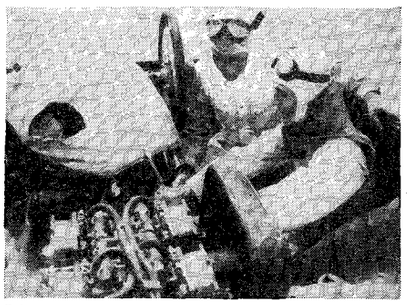
A $30,000,000 Federal allotment for construction of Maine's long-discussed Passamaquoddy power-project soon may be approved by President Roosevelt, according to Washington reports last week. The project, the merits of which are regarded as controversial, is said to have been tentatively approved by the Public Works officials, and calls for harnessing the unusually high tides which originate in the Bay of Fundy. Power would be supplied in New England, perhaps in New York, as well. If the President approves the allotment, the funds will come from the work-relief appropriation.



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Gar Wood failed to exceed his world record on water with Miss America X *last week, but he gave a few pointers to Marvin H. McIntyre, Roosevelt secretary*

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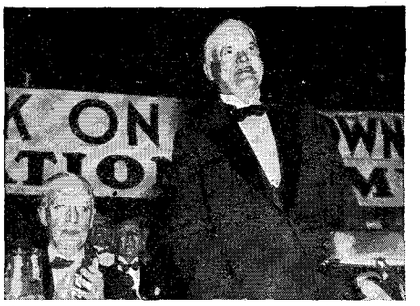
A call for redemption, on October 15, of all outstanding Fourth Liberty Loan 4¼ bonds, last of the issues which helped to finance America's part in the World War, was issued by Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr., last Sunday. Declaring that he estimated that this move would save the Government $100,000,000 in interest, he expressed the opinion that the "financial log-jam has been broken," and said "there is no longer any reason why capital should not flow normally into the arteries of business."



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Opponents for the Presidency in 1928, colleagues in the Salvation Army's drive for $500,000 in 1935; Alfred E. Smith applauds Herbert Hoover's speech in New York City

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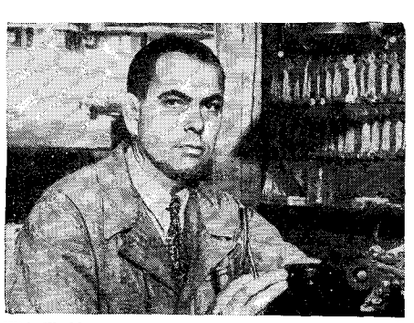
Adolph S. Ochs, who conducted his newspapers "on business principles, neither seeking nor giving sops or donations," died on April 8, at seventy-seven, at Chattanooga, where he began his publishing career. His funeral was held on the following Friday in New York City, where he had conducted a "high-standard newspaper, clean, dignified, and trustworthy." The quoted matter above is taken from salutatories printed in the Chattanooga *Times* and the New York *Times* when Mr. Ochs took charge of them.

In each case he had taken over a moribund newspaper and made it healthy. When he was eleven, Mr. Ochs was office-boy for the Knoxville *Chronicle*. The steps in his career thereafter were from printer's devil, to printer, to reporter, to advertising solicitor, to business manager, to publisher.

His first publishing venture was in 1878, when, with $37.50 of his own, and a borrowed $250, he assumed control of the Chattanooga *Times*. He announced he would publish a paper which would print all the news it could get, would make that paper indispensable to the community.

In 1896, he bought the New York *Times*. Its circulation was less than 9,000 daily; now it averages 470,000 week-days, 730,000 Sundays.

"*The Times* is his monument, and no one in our profession could have a greater one," said Frank B. Noyes, President of the Associated Press.



Wide World

Owing no income tax, but wanting to help, C. H. McCaslin, Oakland (California) typewriter repair-shop proprietor, sent a check for $35 to President Roosevelt last week

Wide World

Around the world in four days is the goal of Clyde Pangborn, left, *and Bennett Griffin, who will use a giant all-metal plane with a 2,500-gallon fuel-capacity*

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Following Through With the News

Early Decision Sought on NRA: An early decision in the Schechter poultry case, a test of the Constitutionality of the National Recovery Act, was sought by the Government last week in a brief filed with the Supreme Court, asking that arguments be heard during the session beginning April 29. This would leave only a few weeks in which to reach decision, if the court adjourns as usual early in June.

Solicitor General Stanley Reed, who wrote the brief, emphasized the immediate importance of the case, in which the Second Circuit Court of Appeals found against the Government on two of the nineteen counts in the indictment. He referred to the bill in Congress to extend the life of the NRA, which "would continue in effect the requirement contained in Section 7A for the inclusion in codes of minimum wage and maximum hour provisions." Therefore, he added, "the question is not only one of present importance, but is likely to arise in the future."

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All But Well: Alyce Jane McHenry, the pretty, ten-year-old Omaha girl whom all the world has been reading about since her operation for an "inverted stomach," was all but well last week. She took a stroll outdoors, the first since she underwent the

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Alyce Jane McHenry with toys sent to her by sympathetic folk all over the world

operation at the Truesdale Hospital at Fall River, Massachusetts. She had her picture taken, said she felt fine, and was looking forward to seeing the circus in New York.

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Unconstitutional: Regulation of tobacco production by the Kerr-Smith Act was held unconstitutional by Federal District Judge Charles I. Dawson in Louisville, Kentucky, on April 13. The decision, if upheld when appealed to higher courts, would void the Government's right to levy penalties on growers who do not subscribe to the AAA program to adjust production.

The case grew out of a suit brought by the Penn brothers, Kentucky tobacco-growers, to recover a $7,059.33 penalty imposed on their 1934 crop. The Penn brothers were unable to sign an acreage-reduction contract because their crops were grown on rented land.

Dust and the Nation's "Bread-Basket"

Wheat-Lands Surrender Top-Soil at Every Gust of Wind as Government Moves to Expand Drought-Relief Program

Recurrent dry winds continued last week to spread a suffocating pall over more than a dozen States. AAA officials said continuation of the great siege from the air would mean a new drought-relief grant. The Independent Kansas City *Star*, however, minimized the extent of the dust-storms and their effect. Kansas City, it said, "sits in a vast empire of green, extending in every direction."

Disaster Rides the Dust

—*Kirby in the New York* World-Telegram

Others reported the sun hidden in several localities. Lands laid bare by the plow in the old cow-country to grow wheat during the War were surrendering top-soil to every breeze. People and animals were finding it difficult to breathe. Housewives were taping their windows to keep out the wind-blown soil, made so fine that it could sift in. Cow-country families were reported fighting their way eastward through the choking pall. Trains, struggling through, were several hours late.

"Noon was like night," said Walter Knudsen, Conductor of the Santa Fe Navajo, when the train reached Chicago six hours behind time. "There was no sun, and, at times, it was impossible to see a yard. The engineer could not see the signal-lights."

R. G. Goetze, Conductor of the Rock Island Colorado Express, which arrived in Chicago two and a half hours late, said, according to the Associated Press, which also had quoted Conductor Knudsen: "There was a heavy coating of dust on the streets when we left Denver. Then it snowed. The mixture put a plaster on the sides of the train."

In several places schools closed, and business was at a standstill. In Memphis, people covered their faces with handkerchiefs. Arkansas was covered by a haze of dust. In Texas, birds feared to take wing. Texas State Senators put on surgical-masks. "Point of order," shouted Senator Ben G. Oneal of Wichita Falls, "the Governor is trying to gag the Senate."

The brunt of the storm, reports indicate, fell on Western Kansas, East Colorado and Wyoming, Western Oklahoma, virtually all of Texas, and parts of New Mexico. Dust swirled over Missouri, Iowa, and Arkansas, crossed the Mississippi, and sifted down on Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Louisiana.

Kenneth Welch, relief-administrator in Baca County, Colorado, reported that "dust-pneumonia is rapidly increasing among children." Scores of women and children had been sent out of the country.

Report had it, too, that some live stock had suffocated in Kansas. There was said to be a staggering crop-damage.

Walter Barlow of Amarillo, Texas, a grain-elevator operator, estimated that the wheat-crop damage in the Texas Panhandle was between $18,000,000 and $20,000,000. Harry B. Cordell, President of the Oklahoma State Board of Agriculture, said the last of that State's wheat-planting had virtually been destroyed by dust-storms of the last forty-eight hours. Government reports showed that much land in the nation's "bread-basket" was being abandoned.

Meanwhile, the Government was moving to expand its drought-relief program. Officials were planning to use $150,000,000 of work-relief money. Ten years, said Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace, would be required to make the program effective. Grass and other cover-crops, and tree-belts, will have to be planted; dams and terraces be constructed.

New United Press Head

The Presidency of the United Press passed last week from Karl A. Bickel, who had held the post since January, 1923, to Hugh Baillie, Executive Vice-President for the last four years.

Mr. Bickel was born in Geneseo, Illinois, in 1882 and attended Stanford University. After joining the United Press in 1913, he served, in turn, as business representative, business manager, news-manager, and general manager of the United Press.

He retains his directorship and membership on the Executive Committee of the news-gathering organization, and, among his colleagues, the assumption was that, after his holiday, he would continue in an important executive position.

Mr. Baillie, elected at Mr. Bickel's own suggestion, was born in Brooklyn. He became manager of the Los Angeles Bureau of the United Press, in 1915, and, from there, went successively to the San Francisco, Portland, Chicago, New York, and Washington Bureaus. After his service in the capital he returned to New York as Assistant General News-Manager.

In 1924, he turned from the editorial to the business side of the organization, becoming General Business Manager in 1926. He became Executive Vice-President in 1931.

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TOPICS OF THE DAY ABROAD

Success at Stresa Followed by Special League Session—Oriental Oil and Textiles—Greece's "Mad Revolt"—Cuban Unrest—Mexican President's Firmness—Italo-Ethiopian Arbitration

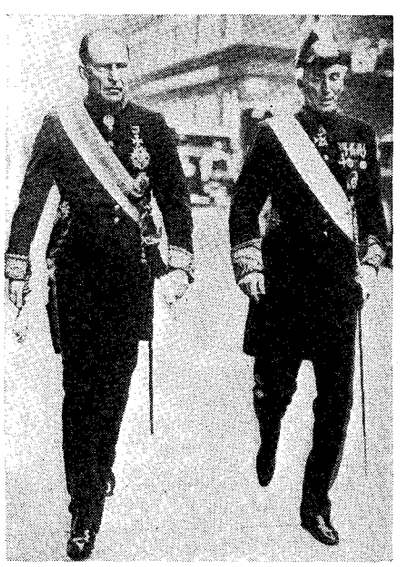
"The work done can be considered with satisfaction," said Premier Benito Mussolini, after the closing of the momentous Stresa Conference of Britain, France, and Italy last Sunday. "The vigorous, watchful, and active solidarity of the three Powers," he added, was such as to "secure the tranquillity of Europe."

Prime Minister J. Ramsay MacDonald was glad the conference had ended so successfully, and said: "We have demonstrated our solidarity not merely in a diplomatic way, but, also, in a way which shows our intention of insuring peace."

Somewhat different was the French attitude, as expressed by Foreign Minister Pierre Laval, who told the press: "We have finished our work with success. We have maintained the peace, at a great sacrifice. France still must remain strong, and the people of France must remain firm, and, especially, must have confidence."

Statesmen Go To Geneva After the final session of the conference, which had been held at Borromeo Castle, on Isola Bella, in Lake Maggiore, Pierre-Etienne Flandin, Premier of France, went to Paris, and Prime Minister MacDonald to London. Foreign Minister Laval and Sir John Simon, British Foreign Secretary, left for Geneva, where a special session of the League of Nations Council met last Monday. It was called by France to pronounce censure upon Germany for violating the Versailles Treaty's arms-regulations.

At Stresa, Sir Robert Vansittart, Britain's Permanent Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, accompanied Mr. MacDonald and Sir John because of the enforced absence of Anthony Eden, Lord Privy Seal, through illness. Sir Robert served four years as head of the American Department of the British Foreign Office, and is known as a stanch friend of the United States.



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Sir John Simon, right, and Sir Robert Vansittart, Permanent Under-Secretary

Left to right, *Pierre-Etienne Flandin, Pierre Laval, J. Ramsay MacDonald, and Benito Mussolini as European caricaturists see them*

In a communiqué entitled a "Joint Resolution of the Conference at Stresa," the three countries declared their agreement upon a common line of conduct to be followed in the discussion of the request presented to the Council of the League by France.

It was stated, also, that information they had received—apparently from exploratory British errands to Berlin, Moscow, Warsaw, and Prague in recent weeks—had confirmed their views that negotiations should be pursued for the security of Eastern Europe.

Reich Speaks Her Mind Of importance on this point was a communiqué from the German Government issued last Saturday which stated that Reichsfuehrer-Chancellor Adolf Hitler had informed Britain that Germany was unable to declare adhesion to an Eastern pact in its proposed form.

But, said the communiqué, Germany was ready to consent to such a collective-security pact if it were based upon mutual and general non-aggression obligations and arbitration. Also, if it provided for consultative procedure in case of disturbance of the peace.

Finally, the German Government declared its willingness—while emphasizing the difficulties in determining who might be the aggressor—to "join in general measures for non-support of such an aggressor."

Austria Inspires Common Policy In the Anglo-French-Italian communiqué given out after the Stresa Conference it was further declared that the three Governments "recognized the necessity of maintaining the independence and integrity of Austria" and that it would "continue to inspire their common policy." Moreover, they declared their adherence to the proposed air-pact for Western Europe.

Finally, the three Powers, whose policy is "collective maintenance of peace within the framework of the League of Nations," asserted their complete agreement in opposing, by all practicable means, any unilateral repudiation of treaties which might endanger the peace of Europe.

Japan Upholds Oil-Monopoly Japan received, on November 30, 1934, a note of protest from the United States against Manchukuo's oil-monopoly. Japan's reply to that complaint was delivered to American Ambassador Joseph Clark Grew on April 10.

The American protest was based on the ground that the monopoly violated the "open door" in Manchuria. In substance, Japan told the United States just what it had told Britain in reply to a similar protest.

Japan refused to interfere with the right of Manchukuo, as an independent nation, to establish an oil-monopoly.

"The American attitude," said the note, "utterly disregards the reality of the independence of Manchukuo." Japan emphasized that it was "not in a position to intrude or interfere in the domestic affairs of Manchukuo."

On the day Japan's reply was handed to the American Ambassador, a dozen American business leaders, seeking to expand America's export trade in the Far East, urged upon Japanese officials and business men trade agreements among Japan, the United States, and Latin-American nations.

Few Conflicts In Trade At Washington, Japanese Ambassador Hirosi Saito said, after a conference with State Department officials, that there was no need for a Japanese-American trade agreement, because there were only a few basic conflicts between American and Japanese products.

Interest in this State Department conference was said to have been heightened by American textile-manufacturers' pleas for protection from increasing Japanese textile importations, and the unofficial word that the Japanese Foreign Office was concerned about the growing tendency in the United States to restrict imports from Japan.

Last Saturday a statement handed by Japan's Foreign Office to the Japanese press charged that United States commercial in-

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Wide World

The Harbor of Piraeus, with a Greek war-ship in the distance

terests were working to exclude Japanese products from Central and South America. A Tokyo correspondent of the Associated Press wrote that reported American efforts to deprive Japan of her Latin-American markets might cost the American cotton-grower some of his big market in Japan.

"Mad Revolt" No Help to Greece Whether the Greek Republic really was in danger from the alleged monarchical tendencies of the Government of Premier Panagiotis Tsaldaris, and whether the followers of seventy-one-year-old Eleutherios Venizelos, nine times Premier of Greece since 1910, made a real effort to save it in the so-called "mad revolt" of Army and Navy officers which broke out at Athens on March 1 has not been proved.

But, great as has been the service rendered by the patriotism of M. Venizelos in the distant past, observed *The New Statesman and Nation* (London), "it has done little for the true welfare of the Greek people in more recent times."

M. Venizelos, who fled from his home-town, Canea, in the island of Crete, to Naples, after the collapse of the revolt, had been considered one of the great statesmen who came into view in the post-War years.

Yet, despite the victory over the Venizelist rebels, the Government still was uneasy in mid-April, said Athens cables, mainly on account of the plotting of the alleged reactionary leaders—Gen. John Metaxas, Minister without Portfolio, and John Rhallis, Minister of Aviation. Censorship and government espionage were said to be increasing. The Cabinet established a central post-office where incoming and outgoing letters, including those of foreign newspaper men, were opened. Courts-martial at Athens, and at Saloniki, sentenced twenty-nine officers and civilians to prison for taking part in the rebellion.

Batista's Army Breaks Strike Cuba's determination to stamp out radical terrorism was evidenced once more on April 11 when the Cuban Army firing-squad carried out at Santiago the first civilian execution in the history of the Republic. Jaime Creinstein, son of a German immigrant, who had been arrested and tried under the name of Jose Garcia Angulo y Terry, had been found guilty and condemned to death by court-martial on a charge of planting a bomb which injured several employees in the Customs Offices at Puerto Padre, near Santiago.

Reviewing Cuban disturbances since President Carlos Mendieta assumed office fifteen months ago, a contributor to THE LITERARY DIGEST wrote that when the general strike began in Cuba in the first week of March, he was obliged to place dictatorial military powers in the hands of the one man qualified to wield them, Col. Fulgencia Batista y Zalvidar, Chief of Staff of the Army. Real trouble began in September, 1934, when postal employees struck.

Public Utilities Carried On When the strike was settled, the union leaders demanded of the Government that it discharge all loyal employees who had stayed on the job while the strikers walked out. President Mendieta agreed, took back the strikers, and discharged the loyal employees. Colonel Batista heatedly disagreed.

Therefore, when a general strike was ordered for March 10, nearly all government employees joined the vast numbers of other workers, and walked out.

Colonel Batista was on the job. While subjecting the 27,000 men who compose the various units of his Army, which includes all police, urban and rural, to strict discipline, looking toward their vigilant police potentiality, he frankly trained them into the belief that their salvation ultimately would lie in their willingness to become effective strike-breakers.

All Colonel Batista's soldiers have a double function—civil and military. The army is card-indexed into groups of skilled workmen.

The general strike was called for Sunday, March 10, and astounded the world with its apparently complete paralysis of the Island's activities. But when the water-plant of Havana shut down because the workers walked out, a group of soldier-mechanics, fully competent, turned on the sluices, and the city was saved. When the telegraphs were closed, within an hour, Army telegraphers opened the keys. When the air-mail stopped, Army flyers took it up. When railway-engineers walked out, Army engineers walked in. When the street-cars stopped, Army men ran them.

On Monday, the pulse of the city's life was fairly steady. Tuesday morning, government employees began returning to work. By Wednesday, the crisis was over; the strike was broken. An "army" of 400,000 strikers had been licked by Colonel Batista's real Army of 27,000.

But, last Sunday, at Miami, Florida, Dr. Ramon Grau San Martin, former Provisional President of Cuba, predicted that revolt against the Government of President Mendieta "will break any day now."

"It is certain to come," said Doctor Grau, who fled to Miami in October on advice of leaders of his Cuban Revolutionary Party. "I know Cubans, and the conditions they are living under."

Bold Action Ends Strike President Lazaro Cardenas's bold action ended a general strike in the city of Puebla, Mexico, on April 12. Within twenty-four hours it had caused two deaths, and injuries to twenty persons, in clashes between strikers and the police. Public services were restored when workers of all kinds returned to their jobs.

The strike, according to Mexico City cables, involved a stoppage of work by 50,000 men, and was backed to such an extent that a general strike movement throughout the country had been threatened for April 20. Workers said the strike would be renewed if the difficulties were not settled.

Italy's Reply To Ethiopia In Italy's reply to Ethiopia's complaint against Italian military preparations, as given out by the League of Nations last week, Italy said that she had notified Ethiopia she was ready to submit the conflict to arbitration.

Italy required that the dispute be referred to four arbitrators, two named by each side. If they failed to reach a decision, they would name a fifth arbitrator, and then the issue should be decided by a majority vote.

Meanwhile, an Asociated Press dispatch from Addis Ababa, capital of Ethiopia, told of a decree by Emperor Haile Selassie I for obligatory military service including both men and women. In drafting women, however, it was made plain that female military tasks would be confined to nursing and the like, with little probability that women would be actually trained in fighting.

Nazis Acquit American

Richard Roiderer, naturalized American, who had been for ten months in a Nazi prison on an espionage charge, was acquitted last week by the dread People's Court at Berlin. The president of the court gave as reason for acquittal that Roiderer, through accidental circumstances, had been brought under suspicion, altho there was no evidence to prove "treason."

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The Nations Count Their Man-Power

Conscription Measures, Reserves, and Semimilitary Groups Throw New Light on Figures of Regular Armed Forces, Which Have Not Changed Greatly Since the War

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RUSSIA—960,000
1,290,000 in 1913
The Soviet's peace-time army could be raised to a war-strength of 2,000,000. The annual contingent of recruits called to the colors is 1,200,000 men, of whom 800,000 are passed for military service. Two hundred and sixty thousand recruits are absorbed each year for two-year service. The rest are assigned to the territorial militia

European

ITALY—600,000
304,672 in 1913
One hundred thousand in the 1914 class (youths born in that year) recently reported for service. Italy is prepared to call six more classes making a 1,500,000 total. This would not include 373,000 Fascist militia. In addition to these forces, there are 92,000 effectives in other formations which are organized on a military basis

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UNITED STATES—165,000
92,000 in 1913
The bill authorizing an increase in the average enlisted strength was recently signed. Under the National Defense Act of 1920, the peace-time forces of the United States consist of the Regular Army, the National Guard, and the Organized Reserves, which are capable of rapid expansion in time of national emergency

Gen. Eric von Ludendorff, German genius of the War, said on his seventieth birthday last week:

"In this hour I am thinking of the old army whose garb I have once more put on, and I am also thinking of the new army whose liability to conscription has made me so happy."

Germany, in prompting nations to count their man-power by ordering conscription in violation of the Treaty of Versailles, turned to a practise which dates back to the end of the eighteenth century, when the French *levée en masse* permitted Napoleon to say, "I can now afford to expend 30,000 men a month."

Since 1870, virtually all the European Powers except Great Britain have forced their able-bodied men into a period of intensive training. The forces available for mobilization have thus been multiplied by the organization of these men into reserve forces after their compulsory service.

The professional armies maintained by the United States and Great Britain, while not supported by a large trained reserve, are organized as skeleton forces capable of expansion into large citizen armies.

Compelled by the Treaty to adopt a small, long-term professional army, Germany sought to compensate for lack of numbers by developing mobility and concentrated power of attack. Along with other countries, she created semimilitary organizations, making accurate estimates of unofficial reserves impossible.

Other penalized nations followed suit. Austria, which had kept well below the Treaty strength in point of regulars, is demanding an army of from 60,000 to 65,000, of which 30,000 would be selected conscripts.

Mechanization more than men has been the first goal of military plans in recent years. The character of official armed forces has changed less since the War than might be supposed. The total active peace strength of Germany, France, Russia, Austria, Hungary, Italy, Poland and Great Britain was 1,630,000 in 1920, but 2,725,000 in 1921 when depleted forces were replaced, and 2,543,264 in 1934.

JAPAN—225,000
250,000 in 1913
War-time mobilization of reserve units would probably place more than 1,000,000 men in the field

FRANCE—644,000
790,000 in 1913
The thirty peace-time divisions of the French Army can be augmented at once by twenty reserve divisions and by successive calls which would draw men from older reserve classes. Trained reservists available for combat duty exceed 3,000,000. The military service term was recently increased to two years after Germany announced her new policy

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GERMANY—500,000 (estimate)
791,000 in 1913
The German Army previously was limited by the Treaty of Versailles to 100,000 serving twelve years.

Now, on the basis of one-year service, Germany can have 4,000,000 trained reservists in a period of ten years. State police, Storm Troops and men in State camps would bring the armed forces of the Reich to 700,000 in 1935

European

GREAT BRITAIN—140,000
172,000 in 1913
British troops in India are not included in these figures.

In time of war the standing army is augmented by the mobilization of the regular reserve which numbers 125,000.

A supplementary reserve is composed of 20,000 specialists and technicians.

There are 132,000 men in the Territorial Army

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Filipinos to Vote on New Constitution

"The Value of This Rather Advanced Constitution Will Depend, in the End, on the Quality of Its Administration"

Setting a record for prompt action, the Philippine Legislature, in special session, approved a bill on April 8 for a plebiscite submitting the new Commonwealth Constitution to the people on May 14. The plebiscite is required under the terms of the recent Philippine Independence Act.

The bill provided $175,000 for printing

© International

Gov. Gen. Frank Murphy

3,000,000 ballots and 500,000 copies of the Constitution, and for other expenses. It was signed by Joseph R. Hayden, Vice Governor, who, in a message to the Legislature, spoke of the respect and confidence between American and Philippine statesmen.

"We should be grateful," he said, "for this happy situation to that wise and discerning friend of the Philippines, the great President of the United States, Franklin D. Roosevelt."

Meanwhile, Philippine newspapers were loud in their praise of Gov. Gen. Frank Murphy, who has been handling the case of the Philippines at Washington. The fact that his friends at home have attempted to persuade him to return to Michigan politics, said the Manila *Daily Bulletin* (Ind.), has not in the least influenced his attitude toward his duty to the Philippines.

"Murphy's Sincerity"

"I have a job to complete there," Mr. Murphy is reported to have told his friends in Washington. This, *The Daily Bulletin* remarked, "is an expression of Murphy's sincerity to do just as he signified by the words quoted, stick to the job to completion."

Any person familiar with Mr. Murphy's attitude toward his duties in the Philippines, this Manila daily continued, could readily imagine his attitude in making this statement, which "is thoroughly expressive of his feelings as he has expressed them on many occasions."

The non-partizan *Philippines Free Press* (Manila weekly) remarked that all that the Philippines were asking from the United States was "a square deal, not a new deal," and that was all Governor General Murphy had been working for in Washington.

Noting that the complete independence of the Philippines is due by 1946, the Boston *Herald* (Rep.) traced the progress of the Islands toward that objective. It pointed out that three of the provisions of the Tydings-McDuffie Act of March, 1934, have now been complied with. The insular Legislature has approved the Act, a convention has framed a Constitution, and President Roosevelt has approved it.

The new Constitution, this Boston daily continued, contains many highly interesting provisions "derived, in the main, from a third of a century of intimate observations of American methods." It provides for a unicameral legislature.

The Presidency is limited to a single term of six years. Decisions of unconstitutionality by the Supreme Court must have a two-thirds majority.

War is renounced as an instrument of national policy. Sovereignty is vested in the people. All natural resources are declared in the possession of the nation, and leases are limited to twenty-five years. A national research council is called for.

There are numerous provisions for the restriction of corporations, the control of utilities, and the limitation of land holdings. These, in general, were intended to protect the Philippines against foreign domination, and *The Herald* added that "the value of this rather advanced Constitution will depend, in the end, on the quality of its administration."

United States Peace-Agent

About the time Asuncion (Paraguay) officially announced on April 7 that four Bolivian regiments had been destroyed, and seven towns had been captured, in a smashing Paraguayan assault, it became known that the United States had accepted, in general terms, the proposal of Chile and Argentina to cooperate in efforts to end the war in the Chaco, which began in July, 1932.

The State Department at Washington made this announcement, according to dispatches from the national capital, after extensive conversations had been held with Brazil so that a similar readiness to cooperate might be signified by the authorities at Rio de Janeiro.

Altho details of the peace-plan were not definitely known at Washington, it was deemed probable that the negotiations would take place in Buenos Aires, because the plan has been to operate within the limits of the League of Nations' proposal, which contemplates a conference of interested neutral countries in the Argentine capital.

Private Trade in Russia

Vigorous measures have been taken to suppress an intensive system of private manufacture and trade in Russia. More than 8,000 private artizans, chiefly tailors, cabinet-makers, and shoemakers, whose earnings were reported as running from 35,000 to 100,000 rubles a year each, are registered in Moscow alone.

Many of these, according to a Moscow correspondent of the New York *Times*, were said to employ labor, which is diametrically opposed to the Communist philosophy.

Pomp and Pageantry of the Goering Wedding

Festivities and ceremonies which recalled the days of Germany's Imperial splendor marked the wedding on April 10 of Gen. Hermann Wilhelm Goering, Aviation Minister, and Chancellor-Reichsfuehrer Adolf Hitler's right-hand man, to Frau Emmy Sonnemann, holding the title of State Actress by appointment of the bridegroom.

It was described as the most elaborate wedding Berlin had seen since that of Princess Viktoria Luise, only daughter of former Kaiser Wilhelm II.

After a civil marriage in the Rathaus (City Hall) by Dr. Heinrich Sahm, Berlin's towering Over-Burgomaster, Dr. Ludwig Mueller, the former military chaplain whom the Nazis made Primate of the German Protestant Church, presided over a religious service in the Protestant Cathedral. Chancellor Hitler was one of the witnesses at both ceremonies.

General Goering, whose first wife is dead, is forty-two years old. Frau Sonnemann is thirty-seven. German newspapers declared the actress comes from patrician stock. They did not mention, however, said the Associated Press, that her father rose from porter to building superintendent of a factory, and that he owned a small confectionery in Hamburg in which Emmy worked before entering a Hamburg theater school.

An entry in the Koelberg school-records, said to refer to the Aviation Minister's great-grandfather, relates that Michael Christian Goering entered the lyceum on October 25, 1710—at the age of nineteen or so—and left it at Michaelmas in 1711.

European © International

Emmy Sonnemann as Queen Louisa *in the play, "The Prince of Prussia"; and General Hermann Wilhelm Goering*

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CURRENT OPINION

NATIONAL

"Big Jim," Head-Liner: "Big Jim," the 215-pound, six-foot-two, bald, genial man who is formally referred to as Postmaster General James A. Farley, took more than his usual share of the head-lines last week, and, by so doing, sent the 1936 campaign thermometer up a few points.

It was rumored, promptly denied, immediately rerumored, that he was preparing to resign from the Cabinet to devote all his time, as Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, to the business of reelecting President Roosevelt next year.

True or not, the story quickened the political beat and brought forth reams of editorial criticism and speculation. Much of the related comment turned upon the forthcoming Republican meetings in New England and the Mid-West.

When the papers printed the news (denied next day) that Mr. Farley was planning to resign—altho not until after Congress adjourned lest it be thought that Senator Long's attacks had driven him out—both Democratic and Republican papers hailed the action as a proper step.

One of these, the New York *Times*, an Independent-Democratic paper, pointed to "the President's year-old dictum that Democratic managing politicians should hold no government place," and declared that Mr. Farley's "retirement either from Party direction, or from the Cabinet, has been overdue for two years."

As a result of his keeping his Cabinet post, and the Democratic National Chairmanship, as well as the New York State Party Chairmanship, said *The Times*, "the Republicans have been able to sustain their charge that a Cabinet Minister was kept in a position effectively to apply the political and personal loyalty tests to all appointees, thus using the Cabinet as a pit in which to erect the 1936 Roosevelt machine."

The Problem Child
—Cargill in the Minneapolis Star

In conclusion, this paper asserted flatly that "the sooner Mr. Farley goes back exclusively to his Chairmanships—unless he prefers to concentrate on his Cabinet duties—the better for his reputation and that of the President."

Another Independent-Democratic paper, the Baltimore *Sun*, agreed that "if Mr. Farley is to be chief hand-shaker and back-slapper of the next campaign, it would be consistent, at least, to ease him out of the Cabinet."

These statements seem forthright enough, but acid dripped from the pens of Republican editors as they turned again to "Big Jim." Referring to previous statements that the Postmaster General planned to resign, the Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle* warned that "since his withdrawal from the Cabinet will be deferred until Congress adjourns, any plans for a public celebration of the event should be postponed."

Huey Long, Lesser Light: As for Senator Long, whose movements are being watched more closely than ever by political observers, there are few in Washington who believe that he could be elected, according to the correspondent of the Philadelphia *Record* (Ind.), but "many think he could cut deeply into Roosevelt strength in the South.

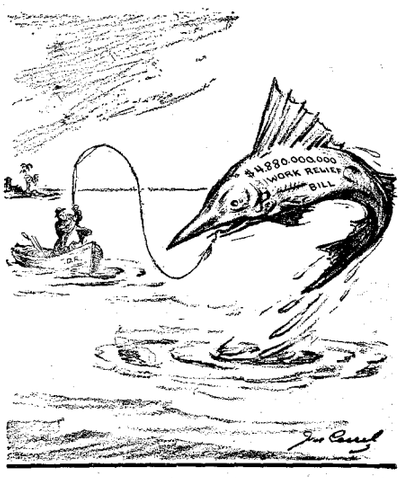
"It is conceivable he might draw enough strength from Roosevelt to permit a Republican to slip into the White House. Republicans hope so. They have covertly aided his gadfly Senate tactics."

But the Republicans are not so anxious now as they once might have been to see a third party arise, in the opinion of the Baltimore *Sun*. This paper viewed their forthcoming conferences as an effort to head off the "radical" movement and "bring dissatisfied voters back into their own camp."

Party Fight Seen Brewing: Speculating about the Boston and Kansas City conferences, the Louisville *Courier-Journal* (Ind.) thought it was not so certain "that New England leadership represents the rank and file as authentically as the Westerners may," and "if the two groups don't agree on fundamentals, they will precipitate the most monumental party scrap the country has witnessed since 1860."

Work-Relief: "Safety First" is the railroads' rule even for Presidential Specials. When President Roosevelt's train began passing through Wilson, North Carolina, on the evening of April 8, the engineer reduced speed approaching a grade-crossing where a stolen automobile had stalled, and had been deserted. Before the air-brakes had taken hold, the motor-car was a shapeless wreck. Investigators found the not unusual accident free from malice.

Level-crossing crashes will be less frequent hereafter. One of the uses to which



A Big One That Didn't Get Away
—Cassel in the Brooklyn Daily Eagle

the $4,880,000,000 eight-classed appropriation of the work-relief measure will be put is elimination of grade-crossings. The President had signed that bill a few hours before.

Sun-tanned, refreshed, vigorous, the Chief Executive had boarded the train at Jacksonville, Florida, at 1 P.M. For three hours he and his advisers studied the draft to provide work for 3,500,000. Then, as the special "high-balled" north to New York, where the President attended the funeral of his cousin, Warren Delano Robbins, Minister to Canada, the bill was made law.

This first official act in thirteen days ended the President's annual winter vacation, most of which had been spent in Bahama waters, fishing.

Inasmuch as the signing of the bill was taken for granted once it had passed Congress, most editorial opinion was expressed before the signing of the relief bill by the President.

"At Last," sighed the Boston *Evening Transcript* (Ind.-Rep.), apparently relieved that the long Congressional struggle for the passage of the bill was over. Simultaneously it struck a key-note which was observed in many other editorials by expressing concern lest the money be used for "political consideration."

"All records for pork-barrel expenditure and political manipulation of public funds are going to be beaten to a standstill," the Boston *Herald* (Rep.) chimed in, lending support to this theory.

"Misgivings" were also noted by the *Richmond Times-Dispatch* (Ind.-Dem.) as it contemplated this vast outlay, and declared that "it will be an outrage if Farley is permitted to turn it into a Roosevelt campaign fund."

More sympathetic than the papers quoted above was the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* (Ind.-Dem.), which said:

"The measure embarks the nation on a grand-scale effort to accomplish what almost all are agreed should be done—the

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Empty His Fountain Pen
—Bishop in the St. Louis Star-Times

substitution of jobs for the dole. It brings hope to discouraged millions who resent charity, but have had to take hand-outs because there were no jobs."

How the President would spend the money was not, however, the concern of the Philadelphia *Record*, which declared, "That isn't nearly as important as it is that he spend it."

Through the eyes of the Communist *Daily Worker*, however, "This vast relief-program turns a cool billion dollars over to war purposes."

Profitless War: Congressional Freshmen are supposed to be seen and not heard. But thirty-nine-year-old Representative Maury Maverick, Texas Democrat, led the fast-talking, hard-working aggregation of first-termers who forced fifty-nine-year-old John Jackson McSwain, kindly Chairman of the House Military Affairs Committee, to write into his bill making war less profitable to certain industries a provision for 100 per cent. taxation on all excess war-profits.

It was ex-captain against ex-captain—they both saw the War from start to finish as company-officers—but one had started his antiwar-profits fight fourteen years before the other entered the legislative lists.

Another point carried by the younger element was the rejection of a section which would have empowered the President in time of war to draft all men between the ages of twenty-one and forty-five, including leaders in industry, commerce, transportation, and communication.

The companion bill of the McSwain measure is the Senate bill introduced by Senator Gerald P. Nye, who headed the Senate's munitions investigation. In all probability, said Theodore C. Wallen, Washington Correspondent of the New York *Herald Tribune* (Ind.-Rep.), the McSwain bill "will never become law in anything like its present form. Even if it should, Army officials point out, a draft law could be passed quickly under patriotic stimulus in the event of another declaration of war."

Editors who commented on the McSwain bill did not appear enthusiastic over it.

The measure "is a delusion," declared the Milwaukee *Journal* (Ind.). "It purports to take the profit out of war when it would not do so."

Social Security: The New Deal brought its plethora of plans for social security, but it was not until last week that everything but the House of Representatives was set to give that to Americans. The President was satisfied with the bill. The House's Ways and Means Committee showed its satisfaction by reporting out the measure on April 5. The millions of Americans who will breathe more easily when it is the law appeared to be satisfied—more or less.

But the leaders of the Democratic steam-roller could not decide who would do the stoking, who would wield the throttle. To "gag" or not to "gag"—that was the question for the first week out of Committee.

The bill called for Federally-supervised State systems of unemployment insurance, old-age benefits and immediate old-age assistance, maternal and child-welfare work, aid to dependent children, enlarged public-health service. It will need $800,000,000 in new taxation in 1937, and a minimum of approximately $1,800,000,000 in 1949.

The Dayton *Journal* (Rep.) ventured the opinion that it will have missed its guess "if the fight over this bill . . . doesn't surpass in bitterness the Senate fight over the work-relief bill."

Few were as certain of themselves as was the Scripps-Howard-owned Washington *Daily News* (Ind.), which declared that, imperfect as it is, "Congress should pass the Wagner-Lewis-Doughton bill with as little delay as possible."

Many papers took a less definite stand. The Philadelphia *Inquirer*, for example, tempered its support by expressing doubt as to the practicality of the measure. It suggested that "there will be nothing gained by rushing this gigantic program to passage if it is later discovered to be unworkable, unenforceable, and a threat to recovery."

FOREIGN

While the beautiful resort town of Stresa in Northern Italy was importing and placing thousands of plants, hanging flags, and otherwise decking itself out for the Italo-Franco-British conference last week, American editors were expressing doubt that the results of the conference would be really constructive or lasting.

But they did find hope for European peace, despite Germany's defiance of the Versailles Treaty, in the fact that Germany's aspirations had had a definite setback in the Danzig election. This check to Hitler was welcomed by many American editors as a strong stabilizing influence for the Continent.

"The cause of peace in Europe," said the Springfield *Union*, "is strengthening in proportion to the humiliation of Hitler's defeat in Danzig."

"It should make Hitler less confident about how the people living along Germany's eastern border wish to dispose themselves," said the Newark *Evening News*. "It should also strengthen his readiness to pledge himself to peace for a period of years."

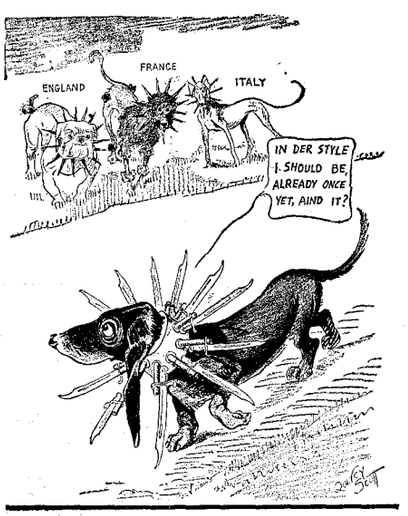
The Danzig result "markedly deflates the pretensions of the Nazis in international affairs," agreed the Hartford *Courant*, and the New Haven *Journal-Courier* also believed it would have "a profound stabilizing influence throughout Europe."

However, a note of warning was sounded by the Baltimore *Sun*, which said that "altho they have been temporarily rebuffed in Danzig, it is not to be supposed that the Hitlerites will now retire. The danger is that, since they have been prevented from completing their control by constitutional means, they may seek to achieve the same end by other methods."

Taking a broad view of the Continental situation, the Louisville *Courier-Journal* remarked that "it requires neither a psychoanalyst nor a psychiatrist to diagnose the mental ills of disturbed Europe. The symptoms are everywhere manifest in suspicion, fear, and a frantic effort to build up wartime armaments and armed alliances. The underlying trouble is an inferiority complex in all countries, resulting from the Versailles Treaty and responsible for the present state of anxiety and panic."

The treaty was characterized by the Richmond *Times-Dispatch* as "an impossibly vindictive and unenforceable document." However, "the blunders of Versailles can still be retrieved," said the Washington *Post*, "but the only possible way will be by conciliation—not further humiliation—of that Germany which turned to Hitler in despair, rather than from choice."

Americans have little right to criticize Europe for arming, in the opinion of the Cincinnati *Enquirer* (Dem.), which said that "a glance at our own war-preparations ought to convince any citizen that no country has a monopoly of militarism or of peaceful aims. . . . Rather than deplore the chauvinism of European States, we might well reconsider the armament program of our own country, and determine whether it bears out our glib assertions of peaceful purposes."



Canine Spring Style Opening
—Scott in the Portland Oregonian

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News and Comment From the National Capital

"Well, I Can Always Go Back to Columbia"—Tugwell; Hoover to Youth; Two Busy Bill-Drafters; Railroads Show Signs of Wanting to Leave Shelter of New Deal's Wings

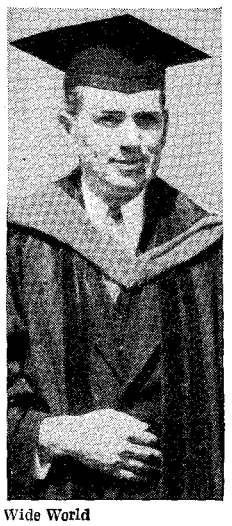
Contrary to the opinion of many, life under the New Deal is no bed of roses for Professor Tugwell. The sole surviving member of the original Roosevelt "brain trust," he has been the target of New Deal critics the country over. Doctor Wirt had him in mind when he talked of a plot to overthrow the Government.

For a time there was doubt that the Senate could be persuaded to confirm his nomination for Under Secretary of Agriculture. Once in the office, he was sent away for the duration of the recent political campaign. When he returned, he was as solid as ever with the President, but not with the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. The man who had taken charge there when George N. Peek was "kicked upstairs" was now making a "purge" which swept out all the Tugwell satellites.

Doctor Tugwell himself found he had no say whatever over the experiment he had helped create. When he went to the President to protest, he melted before the Rooseveltian charm. He, too, was to be "kicked upstairs." He was to be put in full charge of the land-use part of the $4,800,000,000 work-relief fund. Here at last was a field Doctor Tugwell would have all to himself.

The map of the United States was his jurisdiction. He was to have $350,000,000 to control soil-erosion, $500,000,000 for rural rehabilitation, and $100,000,000 for rural electrification. Then there developed a doubt whether the legislation was specific enough to permit these vast activities.

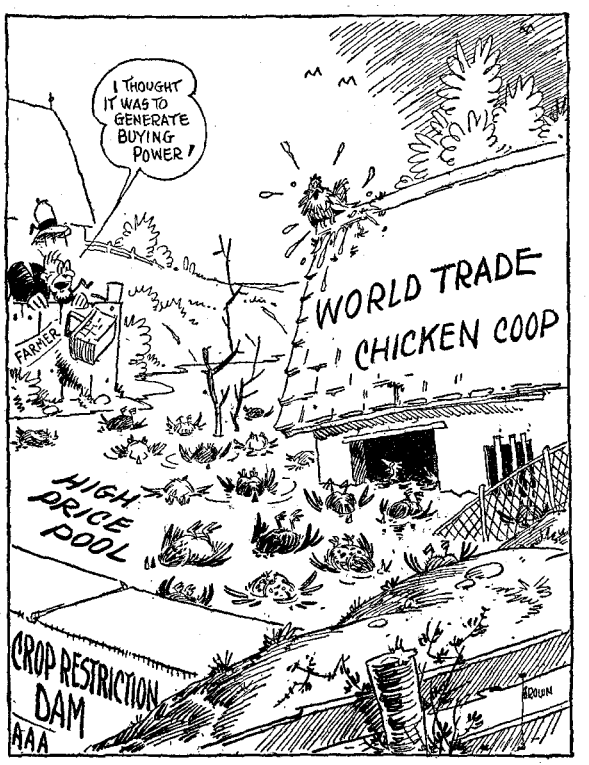
Doctor Tugwell, remembering how Comptroller General McCarl had blocked his scheme to make the Virgin Islands a guinea-pig for New Deal experimentation, feared he faced another encounter with Uncle Sam's relentless "No Man." Friends on Capitol Hill were persuaded to try to commit the Comptroller General to the Tugwell interpretation of the bill before it became law.



Wide World

Professor Tugwell

Mr. McCarl refused to be rushed. The alternative was to get the precise language written into the bill. This proved impossible in the final jam to get the bill through the conference stage and into the statute-books. The language stood as the New Dealers themselves had questioned it.



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Another Government Dam Experiment

—Brown in the New York Herald Tribune

Mr. Roosevelt, in signing the bill, seemed to refer to it in his reference to the "number of new questions" which it presented. The net effect of it all is to leave Doctor Tugwell very much in suspense. He is not at all happy at the moment. Only the other day, he observed to a sympathizer: "Well, I can always go back to Columbia."

• • •

With the Republicans showing signs of reviving life, especially in the plans for regional meetings in the Mid-West and in New England, friends of Mr. Hoover are suggesting that he has offered the Party a real campaign issue. It lies, they point out, in the following sentence from his recent call to arms, addressed to the youth of the nation:

"The present conception of a national economy based upon scarcity must in all common sense be reversed to an economy based upon production, or workman, farmer, and business man alike are defeated."

Friend that he is of Mr. Hoover, William Allen White, the distinguished Kansas editor and philosopher, insists on a good deal more than that in the way of a Republican platform. And it is he who is expected to draft the platform for the Mid-Western Republican meeting to be held in Kansas City beginning on May 4.

• • •

At the bottom of the bill to regulate public-utility holding-companies, which has sent whole regiments of terrified "subjects" to Washington in protest are the same two youthful lawyers, Thomas Corcoran and Benjamin Cohen, who wrote the original air-tight securities act and also the stock-exchange control act.

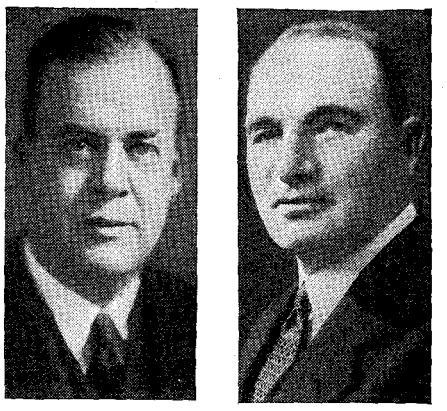
In the development of the New Deal, these two young lawyers, fresh out of college, have projected into the center of the legislative arena the most controversial legislation to be debated there in many a day. It must seem an unreal world in which it is possible to be transported almost overnight from the obscurity of law classes to a position of such power.

• • •

The railroads are showing signs of wanting to pull out from under the New Deal's wings. They are undergoing some disillusionment.

In the spring of 1933, when the Administration rushed through the coordinator law and put Joseph B. Eastman, Interstate Commerce Commissioner, in charge of the job of attempting to revamp the transportation facilities of the country, the railroad executives felt some hope in spite of the fact that into the law was written a provision which would prevent them from making economies at the expense of labor.

The main thing they wanted was regulation of their competitors, especially trucks. The railroads reorganized their Washington representation by forming the Association of American Railroads and placing at its head John J. Pelley, one of the few railroad executives who had been friendly with Roosevelt before the election in 1932. Pelley was at the White House frequently, and almost as often word came out that the Administration would press for legislation to regulate railroad competitors.



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Joseph B. Eastman, left, *and John J. Pelley*

As time goes on, the chances of such legislation this year become less. They have almost disappeared. DIOGENES.

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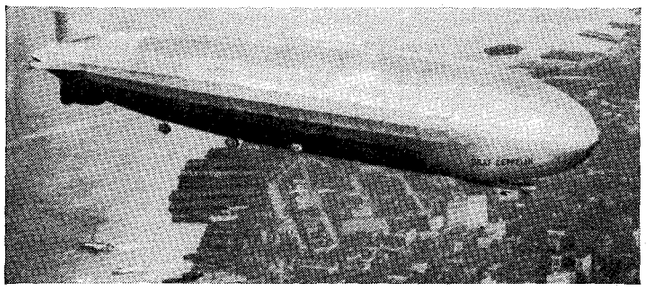
Launching a Campaign for New Dirigibles

Commander Rosendahl, Foremost Expert on "Lighter-Than-Air" Ships, Makes a Brilliant Exposition of Air-Ship's Advantages as Committee Organizes to Study Problem



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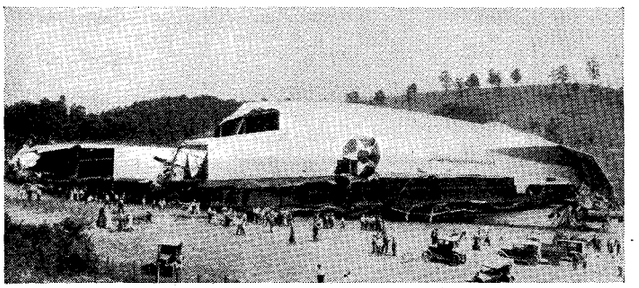

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The Graf Zeppelin, left, *on one of its trips to the United States, and the wreck of the* Shenandoah

"Since the War, submarine accidents have caused two and a half times as great a loss of life as air-ships; marine disasters forty times, railroads 300 times, automobiles 1,000 times; yet we hear no talk of discontinuing construction of submarines, steamships, railroads, or automobiles," cried Lt. Comdr. Charles E. Rosendahl, U.S.N., last week before the Society of Automotive Engineers, meeting in New York.

Slender, youthful, assured, a striking figure in naval uniform, the man who is considered one of America's foremost experts on the construction and navigation of air-ships made a brilliant defense of dirigibles both for peace and war. His address is expected to launch a new campaign in this country for continued construction of large rigid air-ships for naval defense and commercial development. It was the first public offering of "lighter-than-air" advocates since the loss of the *Macon* at sea off the California Coast, on February 14, roused a storm of opposition to further air-ship construction.

No Real Opposition

In the audience were engineers and scientists of international reputation, several of whom, it was reported, had come for the purpose of "blowing up" the air-ship idea. If this was the case, they must have become converted before the hour of questioning arrived, for no very real opposition appeared. Even Prof. Alexander Klemin, head of the Guggenheim School of Aeronautics at New York University, known as a vigorous "heavier-than-air" adherent, said he agreed, for the most part, with Commander Rosendahl, and urged only relatively minor technical objections.

Briefly, advantages of dirigibles over air-planes are:

1. Large load-capacity.
2. Long cruising-range.
3. Ability to go slowly, or even stop in midair, without falling.

As aids to coastal defense, the Commander declared, they are virtually indispensable to a nation situated as the United States, whose attackers must approach over long expanses of water. The dirigible provides a means of patrolling thousands of square miles of ocean rapidly, obtaining quick and complete information for the defending fleet.

Only in rare cases can it engage in actual fighting, but, aided by a nest of fast planes, unhooked for reconnaissance, and hooked on again in mid-flight after the scouting-sorties are over, the dirigible fills a need no other type of craft can meet.

The United States needs at least two, as large as the *Macon*, he declared, as well as a training-dirigible to provide skilful crews and officers. No other country has such need for this type of craft in completing its coastal defenses; no other has such coast-lines to defend, or such defense problems to meet.

Peace-Time Advantages

In addition to possible war-use, dirigible experiments will lead to important peace-time advantages for the country which makes full use of them, in Commander Rosendahl's opinion. Large passenger-carrying air-ships can fly any ocean non-stop, saving both time and fuel.

Tho the air-ship flies more slowly than an air-plane, it makes almost equally good time in a long hop, he asserted, because there is no need to stop for refueling, and the air-ship flies both day and night.

As commercial carriers of passengers, dirigibles since the War have hung up a record untouched by any other type of transport. More than half a million paying passengers have been carried, without the loss or injury of a single passenger.

The *Graf Zeppelin*, for example, since September, 1928, and up to December, 1934, had made 423 individual trips, flying a distance of 630,000 miles. She had carried 10,500 passengers, at a speed averaging sixty miles an hour; mail to the extent of 57,500 pounds; freight, 96,000 pounds. Her total time in the air by December was 10,005 hours and forty minutes.

Of all her trips, eight were crossings of the North Atlantic, one was a crossing of the Pacific, one over European Russia, Asia, Siberia, and Japan. She had made sixty-eight individual crossings of the South Atlantic.

On Saturday, April 6, she started her sixty-ninth crossing of the South Atlantic, the first of fourteen scheduled round-trips to be made this season, sailings to begin in the evening of every second Saturday from her dock at Friedrichshafen, Germany.

Rosendahl's View

Commander Rosendahl, who was a passenger on the *Graf* as official observer for the United States Navy when she made her first crossing of the North Atlantic in 1928, laughed at the widely-held idea that these scheduled sailings over the South Atlantic were "fair-weather crossings." Of the regularly scheduled trips, all but two were started on schedule, according to the records.

One delay was caused by mechanical trouble. The other, of only four hours, was due to a heavy thunder-storm which broke just at the sailing-hour. The ship made up her lost time and reached Brazil on schedule.

The Germans soon will have an even larger ship in the air. The *LZ-129*, nearing completion, is expected to begin demonstration-flights before long, and probably will start on a round-trip from Germany to the United States about July 25, after which she will join the *Graf Zeppelin* in the South Atlantic commercial passenger-service.

Lt. Comdr. C. E. Rosendahl

What about the accidents that have destroyed many experimental dirigibles? Well, explained the Commander, they have attracted undue attention. Accidents must be expected in a new engineering field; they are the price of progress. The railroad, submarine, automobile, and

(Continued on page 29)

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America Says "Amen" to Pope's Peace-Plea

Pontiff's Prayer That Those Who Desire War Be Dispersed Is Welcomed Gratefully By Many Editors of the Nation, Who Find the Vow of "Never Again" Wide-Spread

Seventeen years ago the Roman Catholic hierarchy in Cologne, Germany, petitioned the Allied Powers not to bomb the city on a certain day when there was to be a religious procession. The appeal was made through intermediary Powers.

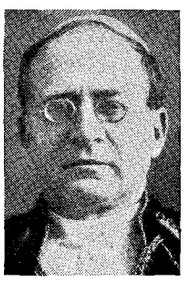
On the day specified not an Allied plane flew over Cologne. The procession was held without interruption by air-raiders. So far as Cologne was concerned, that day, the War was stopped—stopped by agreement, and in the name of religion.

Pope Pius XI has pleaded, in effect, that no more planes bomb Cologne, or any other city. He has prayed for peace throughout the world. He has prayed that those who desire war be dispersed. "Amen," say many American editors.

Yet the same ears which were attuned to peace listened also for the distant hoof-beats of another Attila or Genghis Khan on the march. Stresa and Geneva, on which the eyes of Europe were focused, were but a few days away when the Pope knelt in prayer in St. Peter's.

It was not long before April 6, anniversary of America's entry into the World War, when 50,000 troops and forty bands moved down Constitution Avenue in Washington, and passed in review before Vice President Garner, Secretary of War Dern, and other high Cabinet dignitaries and Army officers.

In New York, 18,000 men marched in Fifth Avenue. Elsewhere, too, Army Day was celebrated in similar fashion, if in lesser degree. Chaplains marched with the men. Student and other pacifist organizations held counter demonstrations, and were quietly moved along and out of the way.



International

Pope Pius XI

At the same time, Congress was struggling with the McSwain bill to conscript the financial, as well as the material, resources of the United States in time of war, and to tax war-profits out of existence.

Before the parade the National Council for the Prevention of War placed wreaths in Statuary Hall of the Capitol at the foot of statues of the late Senator Robert M. La Follette, the late Speaker Champ Clark, and Representative Claude Kitchin, three leaders of the group of six Senators and fifty Representatives who voted against America's entry into the World War.

Senator Norris, one of the twenty-nine of the original anti-War group still living, said: "I'd vote the same as I did before. I've made lots of mistakes since I've been in Congress, possibly, but that was one time I didn't vote wrong."

"We consider ours the most important votes we ever cast," Representatives Lundeen and Knutson said.

Spring Planting
—Marcus in the New York Times

Protest Against Maneuvers

"I'll bet," Mr. Knutson added, "that 90 per cent. of those who voted for war in 1917 would vote against it to-morrow, if they could."

Previously to the Pope's world-wide appeal, 200 Bishops, religious editors, college presidents, missionary leaders, pastors, and executives of city and State councils of churches had protested to President Roosevelt against the naval maneuvers scheduled to be held in the Pacific from May 3 to June 10.

In addition, the Executive Committee of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, had recommended that "the United States make clear to the people of our own and other lands that our so-called 'Open Door' policy is not to be interpreted as meaning that the military and naval forces are to be employed for the protection of American investments in the Far East."

Also that naval negotiations be continued for the abolition of battle-ships, aircraft-carriers, and bombing-planes, together with a drastic reduction in the tonnages of all other categories of naval craft, and that, pending such negotiations, the United States adopt a policy of moderation in naval construction authorized under the Vinson Naval bill.

In Tokyo, a large number of American missionaries of various faiths had issued a statement, which appeared simultaneously in this country, urging "friends in the United States to redouble their efforts to understand the problems and difficulties confronting the Oriental peoples, to remove all sources of friction and misunderstanding for which our nation may be responsible, and, particularly, to cultivate attitudes that will spurn any suggestions of seeking solutions to our problems by means other than the employment of peaceful diplomacy. We plead," they said, "for the will to peace."

Later, the Presbytery of New York joined in the litany for peace. It urged the President to change the location of the coming naval maneuvers, and then concurred in a proposed amendment to the denomination's historic confession of faith which would strike out the passage stating that Christians "may lawfully now, under the New Testament, wage war upon just and necessary occasions."

With the Day of the Resurrection almost at the dawn, when millions of people the world over will turn their thoughts to happier themes, it may be appropriate to hear some of the voices of the American press on the Pope's supplication.

"Without question the Pope's message has made a profound impression on the world," said the Cleveland *News*. "What was more needed than such a warning in the face of a threatened catastrophe that might wipe out civilization?"

A Stern Voice

A stern voice sounded from the Middle West. "Never again for us," wrote Clyde Reed, former Governor of Kansas, in the Parsons *Sun*. "If Europe, collectively, insists upon committing suicide, it is all right with us.

"We'll be sorry about it, but we shan't favor sacrificing a single American life in interfering."

This "is probably the universal sentiment of Kansas," echoed the Topeka *Daily Capital*. "It is not only the Kansas and Western, but the American sentiment."

"Pope Pius's ringing appeal is a clarion call which human ears everywhere should be cupped to hear," said the Albany *Knickerbocker Press*. "It is not less to be heeded by men of every creed for coming from the head of the Roman Church. The fact that communicants of every creed are still planning each other's destruction shows how the problem of war and peace transcends all religious differences in importance."

(Continued on page 26)

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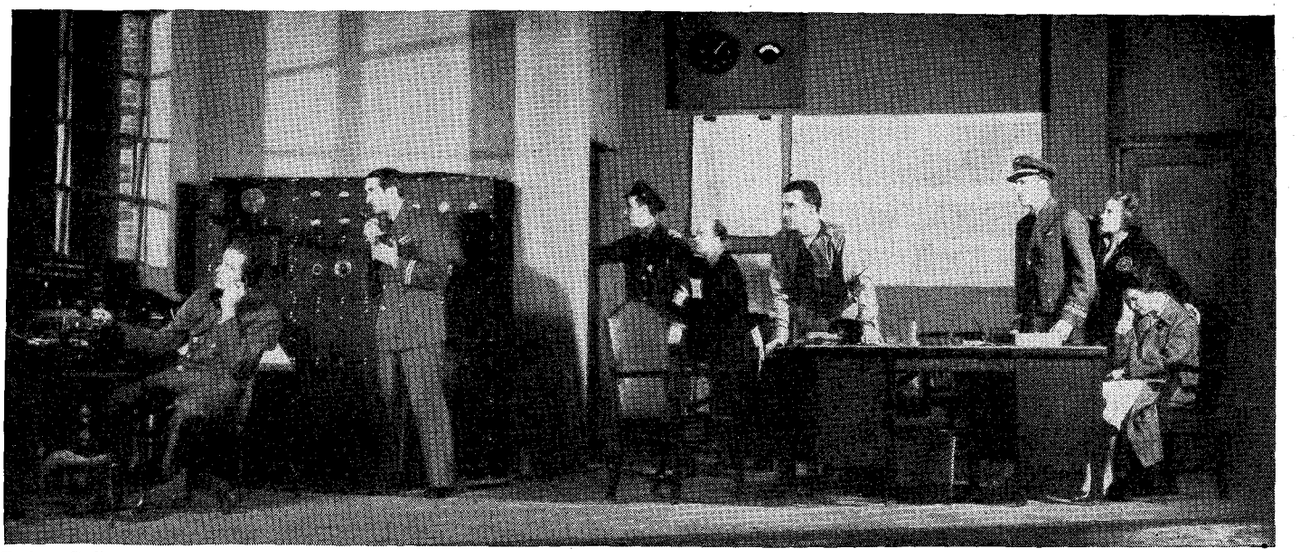
Broadway: "The Dog" of Hollywood

"Ceiling Zero," One More Able Play Produced With Motion-Picture Money, Certifies That the Theater Is Fast Becoming a Proving-Ground for Film Stories



Vandamm Studio

The exciting moment of climax in "Ceiling Zero," a swiftly-paced aviation play

Twice in the last weeks of this waning season the New York theater has been provided with shrewd, satisfying plays financed with motion-picture money. Superficially, there would seem to be no real threat to the integrity of the theater in that, nor is there, but there is definite proof in that fact that the encroachment of films on dramatic art is nearing completion and it can not be long before the bulk of a season's play production is subsidized by the films—in advance. Hollywood is trying its works out on the "dog."

For some years, ever since, indeed, Hollywood, in its greed for the best dramatic material, began paying fantastic sums for play properties, the subsidy process has been present. The money always was passed after production and even the most frigidly autocratic play producers confessed frankly that they hoped for a "picture buy" when presenting a show.

Counting-House Reasons

The reasons for such a wistful hope go no farther than the counting-house: if a play cost $15,000 to produce and a motion-picture company paid $75,000 for the film rights, the producer was at once exactly $22,500 ahead of himself, since his half of the picture rights was $37,500, less production cost. The author of the play, unhampered by anything so gross as costs, took all of his half.

A few months ago the Messrs. Warner Brothers, mindful of the paralyzing sums demanded by producers of successful or even semisuccessful plays, decided, rightly enough, to do their own play-making. They offered, under the sponsorship of a gentleman within their own organization, "Three Men on a Horse," a crazed farce which has been an enormous theater success and still is one. The production may have cost $15,000—had a theater man done it, they would have had to pay not less than $60,000 for the rights to it.

An Exciting Fable

Now they offer, under sponsorship of Brock Pemberton, "Ceiling Zero," a swift, impertinent, frequently chilling melodrama about commercial aviation and the planes which fly mail and passengers from Coast to Coast. A first play by Frank Wead, Lieutenant Commander, U.S.N., retired, and a prose author of short-story renown, it is an exciting fable with the best climactic situation since a thunderous first-act curtain was provided by a newspaper thriller called "The Front Page."

A melodrama, any melodrama, follows ancient lines. In "Ceiling Zero" the author, hewing to old furrows, provides the reliable ingredients: a hero, a villain, and a girl. The usual snow-storm is a heavy fog and the mortgage that is due becomes a canceled pilot's license. Essentially, it is the antique formula with a new hat.

The problem in the play is that of an old Army and World War flyer, *Jake Lee*, who has become division superintendent of *Federal Air Lines*, with a metropolitan field in Newark, New Jersey. His life is a mixture of aviation, sane aeronautics, field efficiency and love for two veteran fellow airmen, *Texas Clark* and *Dizzy Davis*. *Davis*, an amorous, reckless magnifico of the air, is a menace to passengers, husbands, and American womanhood.

He is a trail-blazer in aviation, and the cold science of young men entering the profession annoys him.

All he knows is that a plane must be flown, and radio beams, automatic pilots, two-way radiotelephony, icebreakers on wings and similar safety gadgets he brushes away. On the trail of a romance, he pretends to a heart-ailment and switches a mail-flight with *Texas*. *Tex*, returning to Newark, is caught in a blinding fog which starts right on the ground and reaches 15,000 feet up. There is no ceiling; it and visibility are zero. His radiotelephone breaks and he is without connection with the ground. He gets back over the Newark field by combination of experience, timing himself, and instinctive "feel." But once there he is helpless.

Down in the operations-office *Lee* and the radio operator frantically try to talk with him. *Mrs. Clark* is hysterical, ambulances and police are spread out over the field and *Davis*, who faked *Texas* into the dilemma which faces him, is powerless to aid. All hear *Texas'* motor throbbing as he stabs at the rolling, gray blanket that threatens him and, finally, for a second they hear him say he is coming in.

Adroit Production

There is chilling moment when the roar of the plane's motor grows louder, nearer, the men in the operations-office hold their breaths—and then there is a loud, splintering crash, followed by a rumbling explosion, a flash of burning gasoline and the glare of red flames. The play, as it had to, sagged somewhat after that until the moment when *Davis*, the villain, expiated.

Osgood Perkins is superb as the operations-officer, *Lee;* and John Litel makes a swaggering portrait of *Davis*. It is thriller material, as tailored for pictures as any story possibly could be, but in the adroit production made for it it is, also, a satisfying, exciting evening in the theater.

("Letters and Art" continued on page 32)

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WE ASKED OUTDOOR PEOPLE:

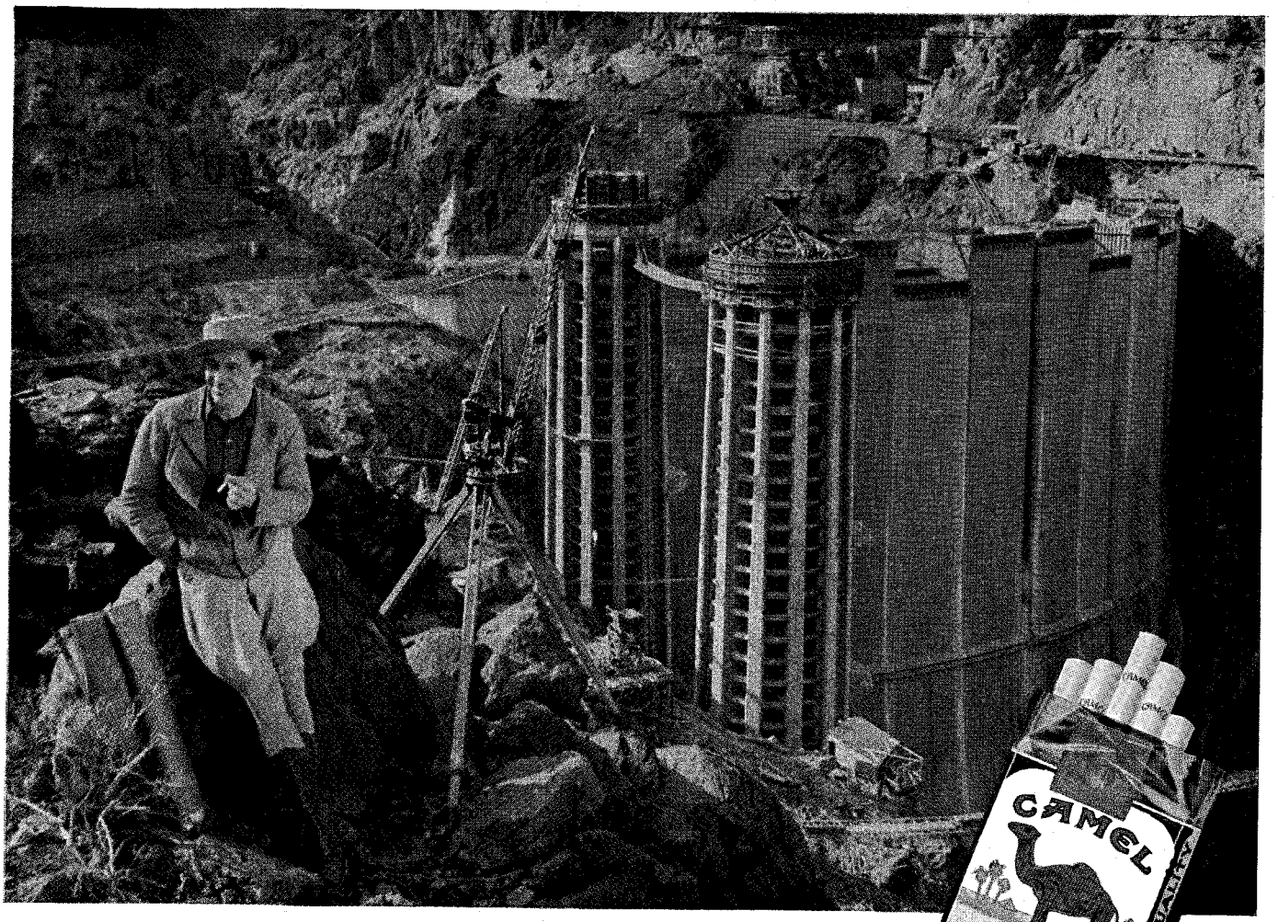
"Is this fact important to You?"

"Camels are made from finer, more expensive tobaccos . . Turkish and Domestic . . than any other popular brand."
(SIGNED) R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company
WINSTON-SALEM, NORTH CAROLINA

VALUE! "Camels are manufactured from costlier tobaccos," says Charley Belden, Wyoming rancher. "No wonder they have such a rich, cool flavor!"

MILDNESS! "I smoke Camels because they are mild — pleasing to my throat," says Miss Helene Bradshaw, an enthusiastic horsewoman.

HEALTHY NERVES! "I have smoked Camels for fourteen years, without a sign of upset nerves," says Bill Horn, former Gold Cup winner.



FLAVOR! "It's been thrilling to have a part in the vast enterprise of building Boulder Dam," says Erwin Jones, Boulder Dam engineer. "Plenty of strain, too. When I get tired, there's nothing like a Camel. Man, what a swell taste Camels have! Mild, cool, and mellow! You can tell they are made from choice tobaccos, because they don't get 'flat' or tiresome in taste when you smoke a lot."

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Student-Trends at Swarthmore and Princeton

Serious Thinking as Exemplified by the Definite Swing Toward Social-Mindedness In Contrast to the Good Old "College Spirit" Is Apparent at Both Institutions

By Evelyn Seeley

Vincent Sheean, writing in his "Personal History" of his own collegiate career at the University of Chicago some fourteen years ago, reminds us what American college days used to be.

"For the whole of my three years and a half beside Lake Michigan I was walled up in a world self-contained, self-governing and self-sufficient," he writes. "Youth . . . built its own walls very high, and no city was powerful enough to batter them down. . . . I was a freshman when the Bolshevik Revolution took place. . . The Treaty of Versailles, the defeat and collapse of Woodrow Wilson, the crash of monarchies all through Europe, the revolution in Turkey, Wilson's legacy to the world, were duly recorded in history while I went to class dances and wrote songs for the Blackfriars. . . . Few Hottentots or South Sea Islanders could be less prepared for life in the great world than I was at twenty-one."

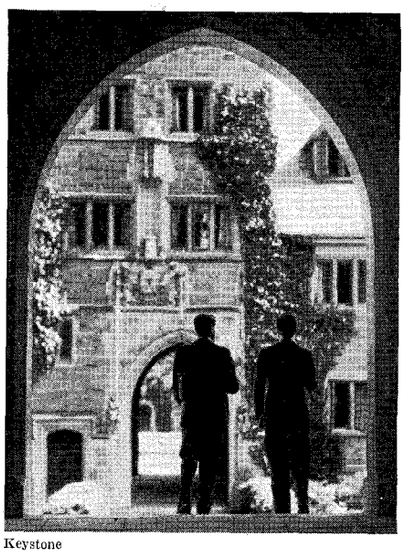
Visiting colleges now we discover that our experiences, our field of student thought, are relegated to a past which contemporary students mention as the "1920-1929" era before the depression, and the things which concerned us most are dismissed by them as "not in our time."

Abolition of Sororities

I went down to Swarthmore College (Pennsylvania) to check this change because Swarthmore has always had a reputation for liberal thought and because students tackled a social problem of their own there recently in the abolition of sororities. Swarthmore is a quiet, tolerant place, where a third of the students are Quakers and where the Quaker influence is still strong. Students are regarded there, unless they prove otherwise, as mature individuals not apt to go off on tangents in thought or action. Such modern student-tendencies as develop there, it seems to me, may be seriously regarded.

I learned from Dean Harold E. B. Speight that Swarthmore students are "startlingly aware of social trends and startlingly intelligent," and that in his opinion it is the depression that has made them so.

Young economics professors, using the daily newspapers as their major text, are



Keystone

Looking through arch of a dormitory at Princeton University

the new Pied Pipers of the campus; and socialistic Jesse H. Holmes, white-haired Professor of History of Religion and Philosophy, whose passion against war and whose sympathy for the worker are intense, is a beloved guide to many a student. The most seriously social-minded spend their summers digging ditches or working in mines, if they can get work, in order to learn by experience the worker's problems and eventually to apply their education toward solving those problems. Many of them, seeing the new use of brains in government, would like to become technical experts toward social change.

"Exact Thinking"

John Seybold, one of the keenest and most social-minded students on the campus, ably defined social thought at Swarthmore for me. He said: "Here a premium is placed on exact thinking; 'liberalism' is not an emotional reaction or a fad, or even a defense mechanism, but rather an approach which comes from an effort to view all issues objectively and intelligently. I feel that Swarthmore is different from most colleges primarily in this respect. We don't talk about 'socialism' or 'communism' or any other blanket doctrine; I think the interest here is in the specific, that students are reluctant to commit themselves to something involving undesirable ramifications.

"I realize that this is not wholly a virtue, that from such an approach action is frequently paralyzed; but when people who have been trained in this manner acquire an emotional conviction, their actions are much more likely to be in the right direction. Perhaps there is little salvation to be gained from training students in this manner. Any change seems bound to come in a more undiscriminating fashion. But it seems to me to be the only approach the intellectual can advocate."

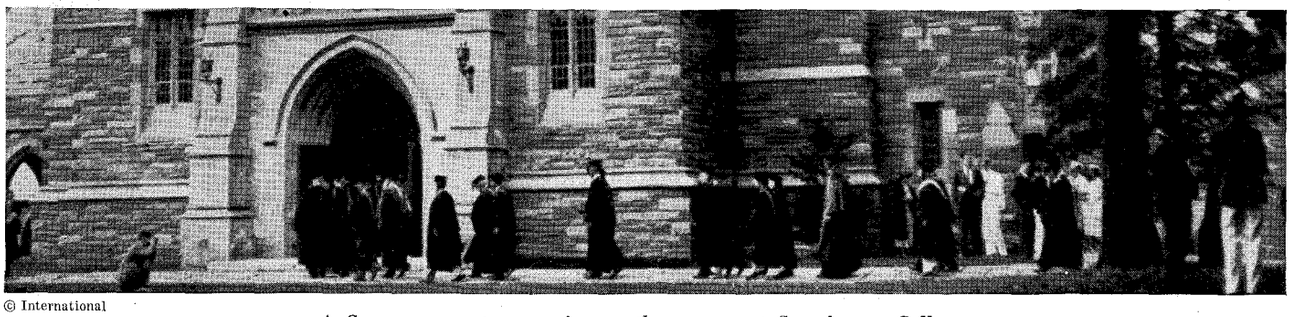
This undoubtedly sums up the best thinking at Swarthmore.

Attitude of Women

Vincent Sheean wrote that he "had learned a good deal about snobbery, cruelty, prejudice, injustice and stupidity" at college. Swarthmore women learned it, too, in the footsteps of the crusaders against sororities. The "co-eds," as is doubtless true of women everywhere, are less concerned with general social problems than their male colleagues. But if the Swarthmore girls are less concerned with the social problems of the world, it is partly because they are more vitally concerned with the social problems of the campus.

Altho crusaders, now alumnæ, did the heavy work in sweeping the sororities off the campus, present upper-classwomen are proud to be part of the antisorority vanguard in a movement toward collegiate social equality which they feel should—and will—prevail. They take very seriously their personal and collective responsibility to make social life as charming generally as it was for the select during sorority days and to keep it free from the old forms of smugness and snobbishness. It is good training toward intelligent and unselfish post-campus lives.

Fraternities, affected by sorority abolition, are on the defensive at Swarthmore. A vigorous antifraternity move last year, in which fifteen prominent fraternity men resigned from their groups and one fraternity "folded," and which pushed non-



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A Commencement procession on the campus at Swarthmore College

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fraternity activities until the stigma of non-affiliation was greatly lessened, is now at a stage of watchful waiting. The financial inability of many students to join, and the increasing preoccupation with broader problems, has aided the antifraternity group. At the moment fraternities are standing together, avoiding politics and competition of any sort, widening their activities to include more students, and in general purging themselves.

Fraternity Idea Waning

Altho fraternity enthusiasts believe they are needed on the campus, it looks as if the whole fraternity idea is on the wane at Swarthmore. There is a popular scorn for the old forms of snobbery. When last fall some antifraternity-men's rooms were "ratted" (cleaned out and torn up) by fraternity defenders, it became a major campus scandal and everyone looked down his or her nose at the "ratters."

One minority group at Swarthmore—and at other colleges where traditions are going by the boards—can not be neglected. There are those who suffer from a certain nostalgia for the good old "rah-rah" days. Many students feel that all the fun college was cracked up to be is vanishing. Don Glenn, Swarthmore cheer-leader, told me that rallies are apt to be a washout, that "college spirit" is dwindling, and that while there is more group interest there is less fun.

Even at Princeton—and one must say "even at Princeton" because it is the place where rich men send their sons, where the depression has hit last—the swing is toward social interest as against the good old college days. The *status quo* has been the thing, but now the pattern is breaking up and out of it emerge hundreds of liberals, perhaps twenty-five Socialists, half a dozen Communists. And, altho there is still something of a stigma attached to activity in a cause, there are 100 members in the anti-war society.

Activities at Princeton

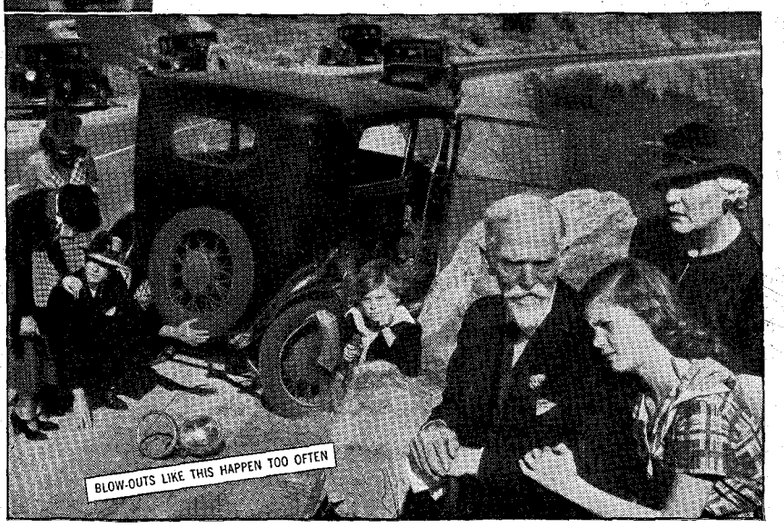
The two clubs, Whig and Clio (Cliosophic), once so active in the days of their founders but in latter years almost dormant, are going strong. Clio upholds the conservative traditions of Aaron Burr and George Mifflin Dallas—and Whig follows its great liberal founder James Madison—in debates that would be Greek to them, centering around the New Deal, munitions regulation, "Epic Plan," Hamilton Fish, Civil Liberties, Norman Thomas.

What direction students' social theories will take when they emerge from the college walls is hard to tell. At the moment political excitement sits a bit strangely on the Princeton campus, where in the Revolutionary days of James Madison it was at home. And at Swarthmore the old Quakers would turn in their graves at the talk in Meeting. But students will no longer step out into the world — even if graduation means a gift-trip around the world, or a slight journey from campus to father's office—anesthetized to what is going on, or as unprepared as a Hottentot.

[Editor's Note.—*This is the second of three articles on trends in undergraduate thought.*]

"One Look at My Collection of Blow-out Shots and You'd *Never Gamble on Tires*"

says A. J. SARNO *Staff Photographer of International News Photos, Inc*



NEW INVENTION SAVES MOTORISTS' LIVES

PICTURES don't lie. Read what A. J. SARNO, International News staff photographer, who has snapped thousands of accidents, says about blow-outs.

"If you think blow-out accidents don't happen altogether too often, you ought to take a look at my collection of tragic blow-out 'shots.' By the time I arrive on the spot the damage has been done. But the picture I take for the papers tells the sad story. Hardened as I am to that sort of thing, I always feel a cold shiver run up my spine when I think of how treacherously a blow-out works. One minute you're sailing along. The next instant, without any warning, BANG! Your tire blows out—your car is snatched out of control, and luck determines the rest. Believe me, I don't want the boys taking pictures of my 'last ride.' That's why my car's equipped with Goodrich Silvertowns."

At today's speeds, terrific heat is generated *inside* the tire. You can't see it but rubber and fabric separate. A blister forms—grows bigger and bigger and, sooner or later, BANG! A blow-out!

But in Silvertowns, the Golden Ply resists this heat. Rubber and fabric don't separate. Blisters don't form, and these blow-outs are prevented before they get started.

More miles . . safer miles

You need the life-saving protection of this safer, tougher tire now—today—every day. Go to your Goodrich dealer. Press your hand on the sure-footed, deep-grooved Silvertown tread. Feel the big, husky cleats grip. Then you'll know why Silvertowns stop so quickly—why they give you such positive protection against those "tail-spin" skids that are always so dangerous.

No extra cost!

Notice the ruggedness of this extra-thick tread—this Silvertown tread that gives months of extra mileage. And remember this—Goodrich Silvertowns with the Life-Saver Golden Ply cost no more than other standard tires.

FREE! Handsome emblem with red crystal reflector to protect you if your tail light goes out. See your Goodrich dealer, join Silvertown Safety League, get one FREE. Or send 10¢ (to cover packing and mailing). Dept. 481, The B. F. Goodrich Co., Akron, Ohio.

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The NEW Goodrich Safety Silvertown
WITH LIFE-SAVER GOLDEN PLY

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The World Bridge Olympic

The Appealing Feature of This Mammoth Competition Is That Sense of Security Felt by Players Who Pit Their Skill Against Prepared Pars to Work Out Problem at Card-Table

By Walter Malowan

Many thousands of eager hands around the world reach for tricks in a most unique contest, known as the World Bridge Olympic, which has been staged for the last four years. Sixty-two countries represented by nearly 200,000 contract-bridge players are said to have participated this year. This number of contestants probably surpasses by many thousands that of any other sporting event.

This mammoth bridge competition more closely resembles rubber bridge than duplicate play in championship tournaments. The exaggerated importance of extra tricks or contracts in the higher ranking suit is eliminated. The prizes go to those players who have reached the greatest number of sound contracts, and have played the hands to the limit. Whether or not they make these contracts is not the point.

For instance, there was a hand in which a contract of four spades was supposed to be reached, but, because of unfavorable distribution, could not be made. Therefore, the pairs stopping at three spades were charged a demerit, while those set at four spades received full credit.

No Trick Hands

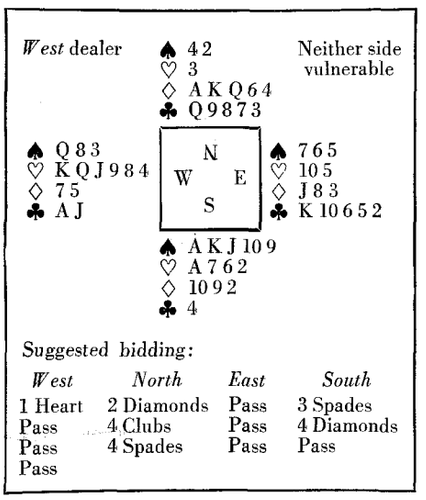
The same sixteen hands were played everywhere, from Cape Town to Newfoundland, from New York to New Zealand. They included bidding and playing situations which might occur during any ordinary rubber. The Olympic has taught many a player how to save thousands of points. There are no trick hands.

The Committee, responsible for selecting and testing the hands is composed of leading experts, a problem composer, and a few practical rubber-bridge players from outstanding clubs.

Four players in each country, as well as in every State of the Union and every Province of Canada, receive trophies, two going to the winning North-South pair, and two to the East-West winners. The winners over all—two best pairs of this world contest—receive the custody for one year of two platinum trophies valued at $10,000. Special valuable trophies become their permanent possession.

Interest in this competition continues to grow. Games were held this year in Teheran, Persia, and Bagdad, Irak, for the first time. Steamships, sailing the high seas, obtain the necessary material before sailing and provide their passengers with the chance to compete. This year games were held on the *Aquitania, Homeric, Franconia, Reliance,* and other liners.

The appealing feature of the Olympic is that sense of security felt by the players. They know they are pitting their skill against prepared pars, and are entirely on their own. The human equation of opponents does not enter the contest.



Suggested bidding:

West	*North*	*East*	*South*
1 Heart	2 Diamonds	Pass	3 Spades
Pass	4 Clubs	Pass	4 Diamonds
Pass	4 Spades	Pass	Pass
Pass			

They must win on their merits. Any unintended assistance from the adversaries will not help their score in any way—nor will the reverse affect it.

The scoring of Olympic hands is done on an original basis. The Committee is interested not in the total points accumulated, nor in match-points. Primarily, the final result counts, but every pair must answer, on the score-sheet, a series of questions, covering each hand. These are:

1. Final contract, and by whom?
2. Doubled, and by whom?
3. Redoubled, and by whom?
4. Opening lead?
5. First lead by declarer's side?
6. First defense-bid, or double, and by whom?
7. How many tricks made by declarer?
8. How many tricks was he set?

The answers to these questions are used to determine the winners. The members of the Committee, of course, predetermine the final contracts; decide whether the opponents should double or not, and what the final outcome of the hand should be with perfect play.

Bidding and Playing

On many hands the first lead or play by the declarer is considered by the judges before giving credit to any pair for that particular hand. A bad bid, even if successful, is a total loss. Should a player contract for a slam, and make it through faulty defense, when a simple game-contract is the correct objective, the hand is charged against both sides.

When all the score-sheets have been checked, the pairs having bid and played correctly the largest number of hands are declared the winners. Ties are broken by considering the general quality of bidding and play as indicated by answers to the questionnaire. Only three pairs in the last three years have scored 100 per cent. by turning in the correct answer for each and every hand.

Thus, it is immaterial whether one plays against strong or weak competition. No interference can influence the score of a pair that does the right thing at the right time. The hands preclude this possibility.

The task of selecting them is by no means easy. They must be foolproof, and the final contract must not depend upon any particular playing-system; it must be accessible to all. Hundreds of hands are submitted and rejected before the choice narrows down to about twenty-five.

Then the real weeding-process begins, and sixteen hands are selected tentatively. Once the work has progressed to this point, every effort is made to seek flaws.

Hands holding an option between two different contracts are rejected. At least, that is the theory. But, in 1934, the Committee became so interested in a clever defense-play against a three no-trump contract, it entirely overlooked a five-diamond contract against any defense.

Olympic Masterpiece

The masterpiece of this year's Olympic, in my opinion, was the hand shown in the accompanying diagram.

South should reach a four-spade contract by any system, but declarer's play, as well as that of the defense, is extremely difficult. As I have said, it does not satisfy the Committee when declarer makes his contract; he must play the hand to win against expert defense. ***Bridge World*** analyzed the play of this hand as follows:

On *West's* natural opening of the heart-king, *South* must make a very unusual play—the hold-up of the heart-ace, despite the fact that *Dummy* has a singleton, and there are no immediate certain losers in the suit.

South does this as a safety-measure, realizing the opponents are likely to get in with a trump, and, unless *South* still has his heart-ace, take the setting tricks before diamond discards can be obtained.

If the declarer holds up the heart-ace, he can trump *West's* heart-continuation in *Dummy*, and still retain the important controlling-card in the suit. After trumping the second round of hearts in *Dummy*, *South*, of course, must play out the ace, king, and another spade to prevent any possible ruffs. *West* will win the third round of spades, and cash a club-trick, but *South* then can take the remaining tricks.

It is possible to win the heart-ace at trick No. 1 and still fulfill the contract if the defense slips, the best alternative line of play being to lead a club immediately after winning the heart-ace in order to establish a temporary cross-ruff.

However, *East* and *West* have a sound line of defense against any play which *South* may adopt after winning the first heart, whereas they are absolutely helpless against the hold-up.

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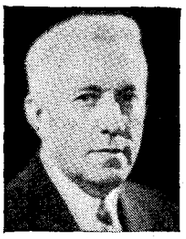
They Stand Out From the Crowd

Guy T. Helvering, Commissioner of Internal-Revenue, known to correspondents as one of the hardest men in Washington to see, is a portly, red-faced, gray-haired man who likes good clothes, carries a shiny cane, and smokes cigars. He talks seldom and is considered extremely shrewd. Born in Felicity, Ohio, on January 10, 1878, he was taken to Kansas at the age of eight, attended the University of Michigan, was graduated in law, and was President of his class. He married Tinnie L. Koester of Marysville, Kansas, and practised law there At the outbreak of the Spanish-American War he volunteered, became a corporal. He was Mayor of Salina, Kansas, for five years, and a member of the National House of Representatives from 1913 to 1919.



© Underwood

Henry Christopher Bailey, distinguished British master of mystery, is both an Oxford Scholar and well-known Fleet-Streeter. Many critics consider him the foremost detective-story writer of the day. Native Londoner, he is fifty-seven. After taking first-class finals in classics at Oxford in 1901, he joined the staff of *The Daily Telegraph* of London. Stephen Vincent Benét's comments on Mr. Bailey's craftsmanship include: "Since the greatest of them all retired from Baker Street there have been many fictional detectives, but, of them all, perhaps *Mr. Reginald Fortune* comes nearest to the dream of all good detective-story readers." In "Mr. Fortune Objects," published this week, Mr. Bailey presents six outstanding cases in *Reggie's* medico-detective career. Mr. Bailey is married, has two daughters. His hobbies are walking and gardening.

What's the Name, Please?

Gorelik — Guggenheim fellow in scenic design—accent on *rel: go-rel'ik.*

Mahony—see this page—not *ma-ho'ny*, but *may'o-ny.*

Speight—dean of men, Swarthmore (p. 22)—*eight* as in *8.*

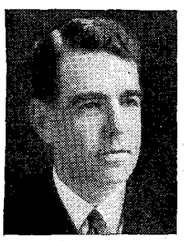
Gutzon Borglum—sculptor—"Gutzon is pronounced exactly as spelled: *gut'zon. Borglum* is *borg'lum.*"

Gittoes-Davies—London movie publicist—*git*, not *jit*, and *davis*, not *daveez.*

Knauth—director, N. Y. City unemployment relief—the *h* is silent, but not the *k: knaut*, rimes with *out.*

—**Frank H. Vizetelly.**

Dr. Fred P. Corson will be inaugurated on May 4 as twentieth President of Dickinson College at Carlisle, Pennsylvania. Dickinson, founded in 1783, is the twelfth oldest college in the country, and the oldest west of the Susquehanna River. Doctor Corson, who celebrated his thirty-ninth birthday on April 11, was born at Millville, New Jersey. He was graduated from Dickinson in 1917, and from Drew Theological Seminary three years later. Entering the New York Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, he was assigned to his first charge at Jackson Heights, Long Island, where he organized a congregation, and built a church. He is a member of the Executive Committee of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America and of the World Peace Commission. In 1922, Doctor Corson married Miss Frances Beaman.



Norman Guth photograph

Rebecca West, besides being a distinguished novelist and journalist, is one of the most brilliant and discerning critics of the day. Born in County Kerry, Ireland, she was for a few years an actress. Subsequently she deserted the stage for the literary world, dropped her real name — Cicily Fairfield—and took her pen-name from an Ibsen character she had played in repertory.

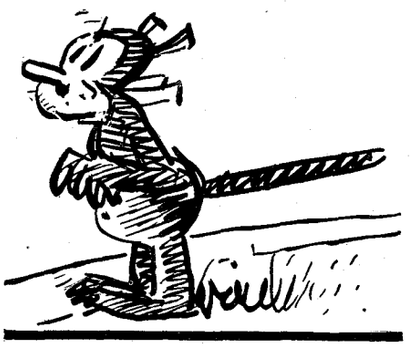
For many years active as a feminist, five years ago she surprized her many friends by marrying a British banker. Previously, she always had referred to husbands as "nuisances." Her most recent book, "The Harsh Voice," a collection of four short novels, has just been published. Miss West is forty-two years old, dark-eyed, very feminine, and has a delightful sense of humor. She has recently come to the United States for a visit.

Walter B. Mahony has been, since 1926, Editor and Publisher of *The North American Review.* This is the oldest American periodical of its kind, and has an unbroken record of 120 years of publication. Formerly an important corporation lawyer, he gave up his practise to fulfil a boyhood ambition to become an editor. Born in Columbus, Ohio, in 1877, he was graduated from Amherst, at the age of twenty, studied law, and practised in New York City. He is married to the sister of Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University; has two daughters and a son, and is fond of travel—having toured the world three times. Mr. Mahony has white hair, a ruddy face, and blue eyes.

Kaiden-Keystone

Comics—And Their Creators

George Herriman, who draws the delirious comic "Krazy Kat" for King Features Syndicate, Inc., and hundreds of thousands of enthusiastic readers, is a slight, gray-eyed, quiet man who always wears a hat, and never gets into the limelight if he can help it. On one occasion, after refusing to pose for a picture, on the ground that "the public doesn't care about my face," he was finally maneuvered to a drawing-board. Then he graciously surrendered, complied with all requests, took off his coat, rolled up his sleeves, even sketched several large pictures of *Krazy Kat.* But he refused to pose without his hat. He did remove it for a moment "just to prove I have hair."



Krazy Kat

Herriman and the late "Tad," sports-cartoonist, were close friends, and Tad revealed this about him:

"His first name is George, but the boys call him *Garge*, because that's the way he pronounces it himself.

"No matter what happens *Garge* is always the same. You can steal his pens, but he only smiles. You can knock California, but he merely smiles. You can cut up rubber in his tobacco-pouch, and he'll smoke it just to give you a laugh. He brags about his favorites, *Garge* does, but never about himself. The violet imitated *Garge* when it assumed that attitude of shyness."

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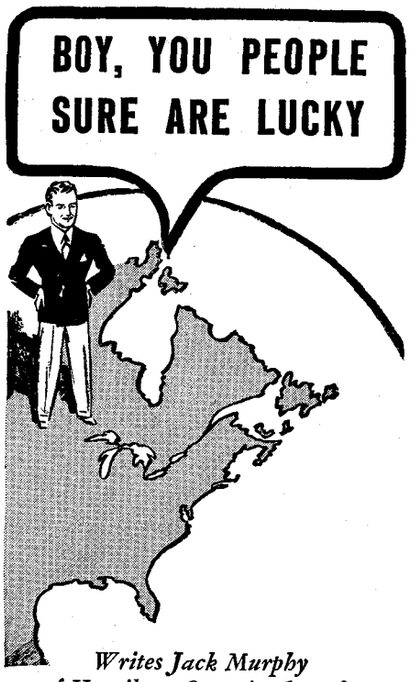
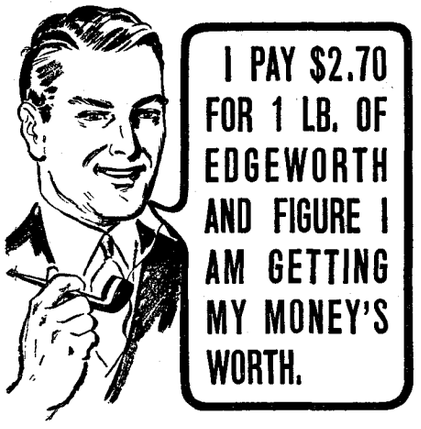


Writes Jack Murphy of Hamilton, Ontario, Canada



"There's body to Edgeworth," continues Mr. Murphy's letter. "You can drag and drag and drag some more and still have something left to smoke. Put a load of the average cheap tobacco in the pipe and take a half dozen puffs and there is nothing left but dust.

"Last fall I was over in Detroit and purchased a pound humidor of Edgeworth for just $1. You people over the border don't realize how lucky you are!"

* * *

MR. MURPHY is not the only one who feels Edgeworth is a bargain at the domestic price. Many find it actually costs *less* to smoke Edgeworth. They get more smoking hours per tin—and what is more, they are Edgeworth hours—which is the most fragrant, enjoyable thing ever said about pipe tobacco. Larus & Brother Co., Richmond, Va., Tobacconists since 1877.

On your radio, tune in on WRVA, the Edgeworth Tobacco Station, 1110 Kilocycles.

Religion and Social Service *—(Continued from page 19)*

"Commercialized Easter" Is Assailed

Bunnies, Eggs, New Attire "Meaningless" to White Plains Methodists, But Chamber of Commerce Secretary Replies "Ridiculous"

Acme

An Easter parade on Fifth Avenue

Clothes don't make Easter, in the opinion of the Social Action Committee of the Castle Heights Methodist Episcopal Church in White Plains, New York. In its report, the Committee labeled Easter rabbits, candy eggs, new clothing, and telegraphic greetings as "commercial," meaningless, and a "travesty" on the real significance of one of the most important dates in the Christian calendar.

The report was made by H. V. Atwell, Chairman of the Committee, and it was accepted, according to a dispatch to the New York *Times*. Mr. Atwell is a New York business man, and probably familiar with the yearly parades on Fifth and Park Avenues, whose only differences from the processions in the villages of the American hinterland is that they are larger, and, perhaps, more up-to-the-minute in marking the newest notes from Paris.

"The splendor of clothes," said the White Plains church report, "adds nothing to the atmosphere of reverence which should fill our churches as we praise the living Christ. Another custom, even less excusable, is the exchange of greeting-cards, telegrams, and gifts, forced upon us by those who profit by it."

Custom a "Travesty"

Terming the latter custom a "travesty," the report went on: "Among the other gifts which seem to be expected there are hardly any with less meaning than the eggs and candy rabbits for the children. . . . We should try to substitute for these childish tokens some experience with human life or growing nature which will teach the Easter lesson in a thoughtful way."

Economic considerations seem to have played a part in prompting the Committee, for the preamble to the report declared that "this report concerns a simple and specific problem which is presented by the approach of Easter in a year of hardship and discouragement. Commercial interests have cultivated certain customs for the Easter season which now are more than ever inappropriate and difficult to follow. In particular we feel that we simply must have new spring clothes for Easter Sunday.

"While Easter is supposed to be a day of cheer, it seems that all this emphasis on Easter costumes really gives expression to pride or shame, depending on the fortune of the wearer."

However, Wells Wise, Secretary of the White Plains Chamber of Commerce, said the report was "ridiculous," and that "the Easter bunny is second only to Santa Claus in the traditions of the people." People, he said, should buy new clothes at Easter, not necessarily because of the holiday, but because it is the time of the year when a new season calls for new clothes.

Pope's Peace-Plea

(Continued from page 19)

But if all desire peace, there are many who see no challenge to Japan in the American armada's forthcoming maneuvers in the Pacific. Secretary of the Navy Swanson has said that the operations merely constitute the normal training of the fleet, and that no American ship will approach within 2,000 miles of the Japanese mainland.

"That circumstance of itself," said the Washington *Evening Star*, "divests the maneuvers of any provocative character as far as Japan is concerned."

"The announcement that the Commander of the Asiatic Fleet will visit Yokohama with his flagship on the day that the maneuvers of the fleet begin should dispose of the contention that, in selecting the Pacific as the scene of the maneuvers, the Navy was making a hostile gesture to Japan," said the Hartford *Courant*.

"The Navy has stedfastly denied that such was the case, and the scheduled visit of Admiral Upham, to be followed by a visit to Kobe of a squadron of destroyers, would seem conclusively to demonstrate its sincerity."

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In the News

Death came to two white traders in Africa who had made friends with the natives in a certain village. Their black brothers wished to raise to them a fitting memorial. They put up a stone, and carved on it—a whisky-bottle and a pack of cards. The incident is recalled by the Rev. "Dick" Sheppard, formerly Rector of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, in *The Illustrated Weekly of India.*

• • •

A Catholic hospital for 1,000 lepers is to be erected in the Himalaya Mountains, at an altitude of 3,283 feet. It will be situated on the frontier of India and Burma, where live the semisavage Garos.

• • •

A new venture in crime prevention has been started among children in the University Settlement, New York City. Formed into groups, based on their social reactions between the ages of twelve and fifteen years, they will be taken on tours of the city's machinery for detection of crime and apprehension of criminals to demonstrate to them that crime does not pay.

• • •

Habitual traffic-law violators and those unable to pay fines will be compelled to go to night school in Denver. Length of attendance will be based on the amount of the fine. None will be "graduated" without passing a written examination.

• • •

Services at St. Paul's Cathedral, London, will be broadcast throughout the British Empire the second Sunday of each month, beginning on June 9. Recordings will be employed to bring the services to parts of the Empire where the extreme differences between local time and Greenwich Mean Time prevail.

• • •

Tho he can cover his chest with medals, Capt. E. V. Rickenbacker, American World War ace, told a group of Boy Scouts in New York, according to the New York *Times:* "I do not wear the ribbons. I am grateful, but I have no respect for decorations of that kind. I respect only the awards for peacetime service, for good citizenship, such as you have made here to-day."

• • •

For forty-five years the Rev. Charles Cedarholm has been a missionary among sailors of all nationalities in the Red Hook section, Brooklyn, New York. Many times beaten and roughly handled by seamen, he has met each punch with a prayer. He countered a sweeping blow from a Norwegian sailor with a "God bless you," and asked the prayers of his congregation for a "Protestant left-handed Irishman" who had struck him.

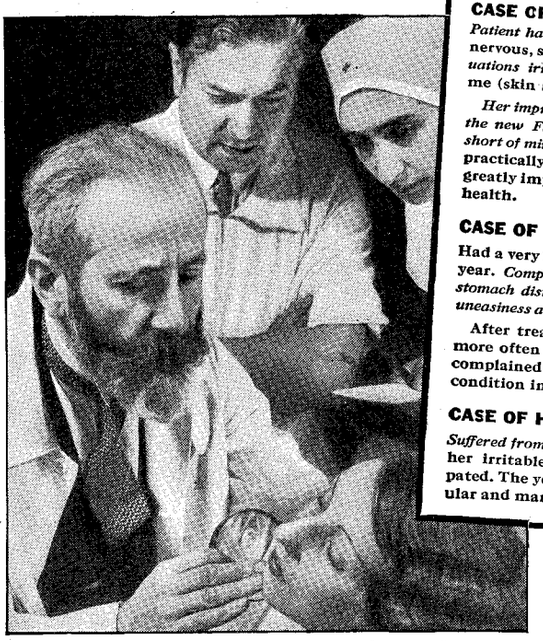
• • •

The Ministers Union of America, established in New York, is undertaking a drive to establish in each denomination a central fund to assure "adequate" salaries for all regularly ordained ministers, according to its President, Dr. David M. Cory. He suggested $2,500 as a basic minimum.

SKIN TROUBLES that had Defied Treatment

—completely cleared up when treated this way

Pimples (ACNE) and boils entirely disappeared as cause was removed



Famous dermatologists found it astonishingly effective.

In a noted U. S. Skin Clinic, patients got these results:—

IN a leading American private clinic and two American hospitals, the new Fleischmann's Yeast gave improvement in 77%, 83% and 89%, respectively, of skin cases ("improvement" being defined as "a satisfactory clearing up of the skin lesion"). Typical cases from one hospital's records are:—

CASE OF L. T. WOMAN. AGE 27

Patient had very bad acne vulgaris. Was nervous, shy, shunned company. *Evacuations irregular.* This case surprised me (skin specialist's comment).

Her improvement under treatment with the new Fleischmann's Yeast was little short of miraculous. Her skin trouble is practically gone. Her nervous condition greatly improved . . . also her general health.

CASE OF W. D. YOUTH. AGE 18

Had a very bad case of pimples for one year. *Complexion sallow. Complained of stomach disturbances, belching, gas and uneasiness after meals . . .*

After treatment, his bowels moved more often and easily. He no longer complained of indigestion. His skin condition improved.

CASE OF H. T. GIRL. AGE 17

Suffered from skin disorder which made her irritable and sensitive. Constipated. The yeast made her bowels regular and markedly improved her skin.

"Best corrective for most skin troubles," says Dr. Hufnagel.

"I used the new fresh yeast in three clinics with very successful results," writes Dr. Léon Hufnagel of Rothschild Foundation, Paris.

New food supplies "Protective Substances" not abundant enough in your diet. That's why it corrects an important cause of skin ills!

DISTRESSING skin troubles overcome—and general health greatly improved—simply by adding *one food* to the diet—

American hospitals are reporting this result in hundreds of their cases!

The commonest *cause* of common skin troubles, such as pimples and boils, is constipation. Constipation, it has now been found, can be *completely corrected* by supplying certain "protective substances" in the diet.

Ordinary foods—even fruits and vegetables—do not supply enough of these substances. One food supplies them in abundance . . . the new Fleischmann's Yeast!

This new Fleischmann's Yeast builds up a more *active* condition of your intestinal tract, increases the flow of stomach juices, and strengthens intestinal nerves and muscles.

As a result, your digestive tract works better. Bowels become "regular." Your skin clears up amazingly.

Eat Fleischmann's new fresh Yeast *regularly*—don't stop after a few days. You can get it at grocers, restaurants, soda fountains. Start today!

HOW YOU SHOULD EAT IT

Eat 3 cakes of the new Fleischmann's Yeast daily. Many eat 4, 5 or even 6 cakes a day.

Eat it one-half hour *before meals*—on an empty stomach—plain—or dissolved in water, milk, or fruit juice. Cut down on cathartics (if you're taking them) *gradually*—not all at once.

THE NEW FLEISCHMANN'S YEAST can give complete bowel regularity . . . help clear your skin and *keep* it clear. It's a food, you know—not a medicine.

To make sure of the cause of your skin trouble—see a doctor.

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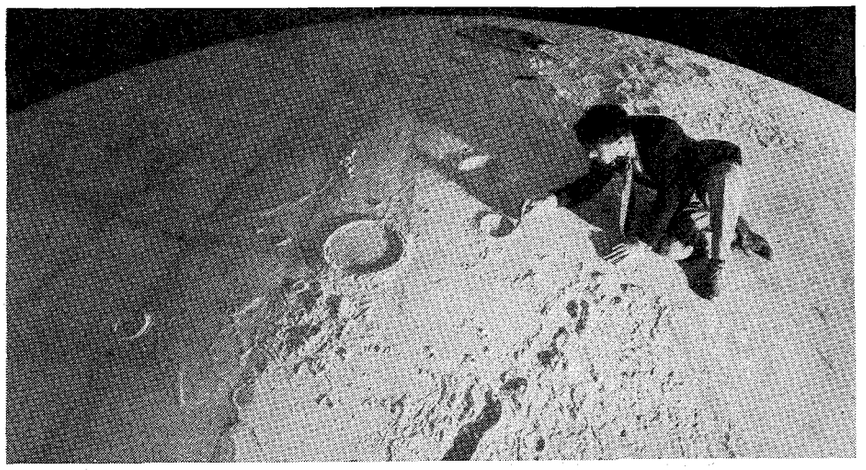
An Observatory for the Public

America's Third Planetarium, World's Largest Model of the Moon, a Cœlostat, and Telescope to Instruct Los Angeles Spectators



© International

Roger Hayward putting the finishing touches to his 38-foot plaster model of the moon. The mountains in the foreground are the Lunar Apennines. The large ring near the middle of the photograph is the Crater of Archimedes

Finishing touches are being applied this week to the world's largest scale model of the moon, the third planetarium to come to America, a large triple-beam cœlostat and other new equipment of the Griffith Observatory at Los Angeles. Early in May the observatory's doors will be opened to the public for the first time, with Dr. Philip Fox, of the Adler Planetarium in Chicago, on hand to serve as guest director.

Educational Experiment

Thus will the Los Angeles Department of Parks embark on an experiment in adult education, the object being to offer instruction in science, particularly astronomy, to all members of the public who are interested. The venture will be paid for through a bequest by the late Col. Griffith J. Griffith, of Los Angeles, who set up a trust fund.

The large triple-domed building and its equipment alone will cost $500,000 when completed. The central dome, made of copper, will house the planetarium, the instrument for which has just been brought from the works of Carl Zeiss, Jena, Germany. It is a complicated piece of mechanism that will project upon the under side of the dome a replica of the heavens, a kind of celestial moving-picture that can be controlled by the operator to illustrate the various movements of the heavenly bodies. Five hundred persons at a time may view the spectacle.

Two other planetaria are in operation in this country: the Adler Planetarium in Chicago, opened in 1930, and the Fels Planetarium in Philadelphia, completed in 1933. The Adler Planetarium was visited by thousands during "A Century of Progress," and was accounted one of the most moving and profound experiences available to visitors of the fair. A fourth planetarium will be opened in New York, probably in September, to be operated by the American Museum of Natural History as the Hayden Planetarium.

Visitors to Griffith Observatory will not be limited to stereopticon pictures of the stars. Under a smaller revolving dome at the east end of the building will stand a new twelve-inch refracting telescope, exclusively to gratify the desire of non-scientific folk to see what the heavenly bodies look like.

At the other end of the building, also under a dome, will be the cœlostat. In this contrivance a revolving and a fixed mirror, working together, will bring into the building a powerful beam of sunlight, which will be divided into three beams. One will be caused to project a twenty-four-inch image of the sun on a ground-glass screen for the convenience of observers. A second will be passed into a spectroheliograph, where photographs of the sun's surface will be taken in the light of a single element, such as hydrogen or calcium, showing the distribution of that element in the solar envelop. The third beam will be broken up into a spectrum, by examination of which visitors may see for themselves what elements compose the sun's outer layers.

The main foyer at the building's entrance will be occupied by a device of which all physics students have heard, but relatively few have seen in action: a Foucault pendulum. This consists of a heavy bob suspended by a steel wire forty feet long. The swing of the pendulum maintains a constant amplitude, prompted periodically by magnets. Since the direction of swing is fixed with relation to space, the pendulum demonstrates the rotation of the earth, changing its apparent direction in the latitude of Los Angeles by seven degrees an hour.

Most spectacular of the exhibits will be in the south gallery—a thirty-eight-foot plaster model of the moon, made to scale from Mt. Wilson Observatory photographs by Roger Hayward, of Los Angeles, an architect by profession and an astronomer by preference, and Caspar Gruenfeld, a sculptor. It will be illuminated by moving lights to produce the effect of sunlight.

Science Snap-Shots

Civilization of the Southwest: The civilization of the Pueblo Indians of the Southwestern States obeyed the rule that cultures rise rapidly, flourish, and slowly decay, it has been reported to the American Anthropological Association by Dr. Frank H. H. Roberts, Jr., of the Smithsonian Institution, Washington. Recent studies of tree-ring data, said Doctor Roberts, indicated that the whole Pueblo civilization arose quite suddenly about 800 or 850 A.D., flourished actively for about a century, and began about 950 to slip down-hill.

• • •

Most Intelligent Animals: The chimpanzee leads the list of the ten most intelligent animals recently compiled by Dr. W. Reid Blair, Director of the New York Zoological Park. The list, based on tests to which animals have been subjected in psychological laboratories, placed the orang-utan second, elephant third, gorilla fourth, domestic dog fifth, beaver sixth, domestic horse seventh, sea-lion eighth, bear ninth, and domestic cat tenth.

• • •

When the Earth Rumbles: An earthquake—at least the one that visited Nebraska, Iowa, Missouri, and Kansas on March 1—sounds like the rumble of a heavy freight-train, and the noise apparently precedes the actual shock by a few seconds, it has just been reported in *Science* by Prof. Alvin L. Lugn, Associate Professor of Geology at the University of Nebraska, who heard and experienced the shock. The true sound of earthquakes is seldom detected because it is often masked by the crashing of masonry and glass, and cries of victims.

• • •

Conquest of "Fading": How an antenna, consisting of single strands of wire connected in the form of a diamond 600 feet on a side, can be used to solve the difficult problem of "fading" in long-distance radio reception was explained recently before the Institute of Radio Engineers by Edmond Bruce and A. C. Beck, engineers of the Bell Telephone Laboratories. In their passage over long distances, short radio-waves become separated into several beams which interfere with each other and cause fading. The new antenna picks up only one component, eliminating interference.

• • •

Hardest Artificial Substance: Boron carbid, new material made by combining the rare metal boron and ordinary carbon in the electric furnace, is the hardest known synthetic substance, and readily cuts practically anything but diamond. *Power Plant Engineering* recently reported that boron carbid is unaffected by the strongest acids and alkalies, is able to withstand compression of fifty tons to the square inch, expands only two-thirds as much as steel under the influence of temperature, is little affected by heat up to 1,000 degrees Centigrade (at which diamonds burn up completely), and is lighter than aluminum.

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More Dirigibles Urged

Committee Formed to Study Problem at Swanson's Suggestion

(Continued from page 18)

air-plane never would have been developed had accidents been permitted to deter experimenters.

At the suggestion of Secretary of the Navy Swanson, a committee to consider the advisability of building more dirigibles has been appointed by Dr. Karl T. Compton, Chairman of the President's Science Advisory Board.

Doctor Compton, who attended last week's meeting of the Society of Automotive Engineers, revealed that the investigating committee is beginning its work, and probably will be ready to report in about a year.

Committee's Membership

There are eight members: William F. Durand, Professor Emeritus of Mechanical Engineering, Stanford University; Theodor von Kármán, Professor of Aeronautics and Director of the Daniel Guggenheim Laboratory, California Institute of Technology; William Hovgaard, Professor of Naval Design, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Stephen Timoshenko, Professor of Engineering Mechanics, University of Michigan; Alfred V. de Forest, Associate Professor of Mechanical Engineering, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Robert A. Millikan, Director of the Norman Bridge Laboratory of Physics, California Institute of Technology; Frank B. Jewett, President of the Bell Telephone Laboratories, and Charles F. Kettering, President of the General Motors Research Corporation.

Contributors to This Issue

R. A. Barry is the author of a score of plays and novels and, in the course of his experience, has been a traveling correspondent for leading periodicals.

He has served in various capacities on the staffs of important newspapers on both East and West Coasts. His home is at Mamaroneck, New York. He is fifty-three years old.

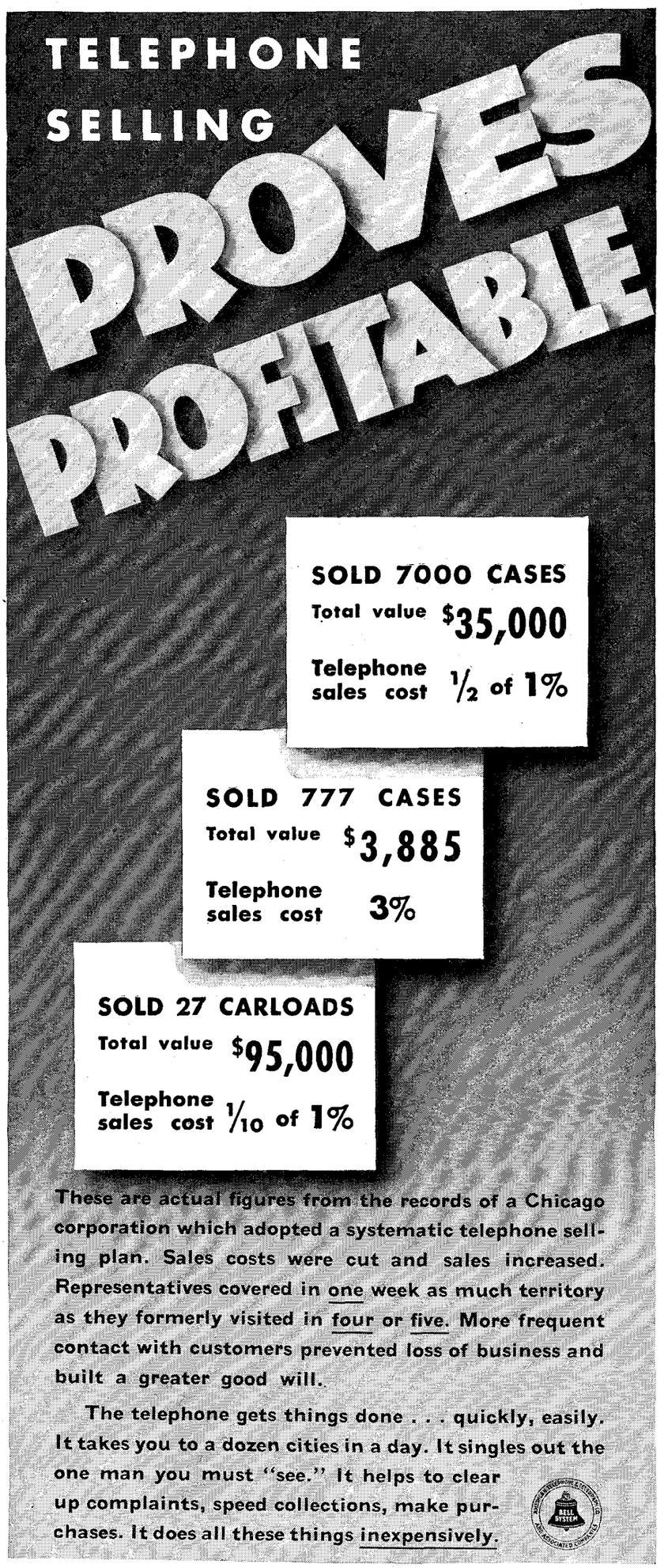
Dorothy Kirk, home-economics expert, has been a teacher of that subject, and frequently is consulted by culinary-equipment concerns on the home problems of women.

Walter Malowan, bridge expert, is Secretary of the International Contract Bridge Union.

He won the New England Pair Championship at Boston this year, and was formerly national contract bridge champion. He is in the leather business in New York City.

Evelyn Seeley, a newspaper writer of wide experience, now is engaged in radio and magazine work.

The article which appears in this issue is the second of a series on the trend of undergraduate opinion. Miss Seeley was formerly a feature writer for the New York *World-Telegram.*


TELEPHONE SELLING PROVES PROFITABLE
SOLD 7000 CASES
Total value $35,000
Telephone sales cost ½ of 1%
SOLD 777 CASES
Total value $3,885
Telephone sales cost 3%
SOLD 27 CARLOADS
Total value $95,000
Telephone sales cost 1/10 of 1%
These are actual figures from the records of a Chicago corporation which adopted a systematic telephone selling plan. Sales costs were cut and sales increased. Representatives covered in one week as much territory as they formerly visited in four or five. More frequent contact with customers prevented loss of business and built a greater good will.
The telephone gets things done . . . quickly, easily. It takes you to a dozen cities in a day. It singles out the one man you must "see." It helps to clear up complaints, speed collections, make purchases. It does all these things inexpensively.
BELL SYSTEM

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DON'T NEGLECT THAT

KNOT OF PAIN

—here's quick relief

● When pain grips your muscles like a knot—here's the way to get quick, grateful relief.

Spread a little Absorbine Jr. over that sore spot, and then rub, massage its soothing benefits deep into those aching muscles.

What delicious warmth you can feel spreading right down to the heart of the misery. Cramped, congested tissues relax, loosen up, become grandly comfortable again, as the warmth steals in and pain steals OUT.

Men who *must* keep muscles in trim—men who are exposed to bumps and bruises every day—say there's nothing to equal Absorbine Jr. Athletes, coaches, trainers have used it and praised it for 40 years. You certainly ought to keep a bottle handy—for aches and strains—and also as a soothing antiseptic for cuts or burns. Price $1.25—any druggist can supply you. It's really thrifty to use Absorbine Jr. because it takes so little to bring relief . . . For free sample write to W. F. Young, Inc., Springfield, Massachusetts.

ABSORBINE JR.

Relieves sore muscles, muscular aches, bruises, sprains, sleeplessness, Athlete's Foot

Among the Outstanding Books

The Gentleman From New York: A Life of Roscoe Conkling. By Donald Barr Chidsey. [New Haven: Yale University Press; $3.75.]

Roscoe Conkling ("Fatty") Arbuckle was named after the greatest politician of his day; but a generation is growing up to whom "Fatty's" name is nothing but a name. Donald Barr Chidsey's lively biography brings back to life a great political boss, a consummate orator, a man of violent hates, who never deigned to kiss one of the thousands of babies named after him.

The Author

Donald Barr Chidsey has spent ten years in newspaper work in Paris, Honolulu, New York, Denver, New Orleans. In between he has been a day-laborer, bartender, bell-boy, bookkeeper, ship's steward, and small-part actor on Broadway, ran a poker-game in a Honolulu speak-easy, a tea-room in Bermuda, and a bridge-game in a New York studio. Born in Elizabeth, New Jersey, thirty-three years ago, he was graduated from high school in 1920; has been writing since; just was married.

He would rather write about dazzling failures than dazzling successes, and worked on the life of Roscoe Conkling for three years. He has written biographies of "Bonnie Prince Charlie," Sir Walter Raleigh, and Sir Humphrey Gilbert. In 1929, he wrote up Marlborough, and exchanged copies with Winston Churchill.

Roscoe Conkling was, his enemies said, "too proud to be corrupt." He was the chief defender of President Grant when, in the 'seventies, scandals comparable only to the exposures of the Harding régime, broke out; was not implicated personally.

Never Lacked Audience

He was offered Cabinet posts, Ambassadorships, and the Chief Justiceship of the Supreme Court; he refused them all, preferring his fighting post in the Senate. Sometimes his speeches, like Eugene O'Neill's plays, were so long that they had to be carried through several continuous sessions; but he never lacked an audience.

He stood six feet three in his stocking feet, straight as an arrow, with a wavy reddish goatee, and a shock of yellowish-red hair which formed a carefully tended "Hyperion curl" that dangled on his forehead. Those were days when politicians dared to wear spats; Conkling deemed a Prince Albert coat disgustingly informal, and preferred to appear in a cutaway.

Men boasted for decades that they had heard his great speeches; some who heard Bryan's Cross-of-Gold oration said that the Nebraskan was a stumbling stutterer compared to the New Yorker.

Political life began easily for Roscoe Conkling. His father had been a Congressman and was a judge; the boy had pull. He was appointed District Attorney of Oneida County, New York, before he was twenty-one, and filled the post despite the law that its occupant must be of age; when he was twenty-five he married the sister of the wealthy Governor of the State.

Two years later he became Mayor of Utica, and was elected to Congress before he was thirty. That was 1858. Thereafter, until final defeat, his path was easy.

Conkling ruled his New York Republican Party with a rod of iron. The National Party he could not always control. He was for Grant, first, second, and, vainly, for a third term. That aroused animosities. When Hayes was nominated, Conkling sulked. With Garfield he made a sort of treaty, but he felt that Garfield broke it.

A Live Biography

But the height of his indignation came when President Arthur, Conkling's own henchman whom he had defended through a torrent of scandal, refused to follow his advice on nominations.

Conkling angrily resigned from the Senate, and went back to seek vindication in reelection. But, at last, he was an "Out." After a quarter-century of unbroken political triumph he was defeated.

Blaine had referred, years before, to Conkling's "turkey-gobbler strut." That he never forgot or forgave. In his retirement he had his revenge. Blaine was the Republican candidate for President in 1884, and, under fire for the curious affair of the Mulligan letters, sent emissaries to beg his old enemy to speak for him.

"Gentlemen," said Conkling icily, "I have given up criminal law."

His own stanch Republican county went Democratic that year by 2,000 votes, New York State by only 1,000 votes, and that was enough to defeat Blaine. Conkling may not have minded much, as he walked uptown in the Great Blizzard of 1888, to feel his life's strength ebbing. He had had revenge; and he preferred revenge to life.

Mr. Chidsey's biography may, at times, lean a bit to the chattily defensive, but it is a live narrative.

Worth Reading

Humor: Its Theory and Technique. By Stephen Leacock. (New York: Dodd, Mead and Company; $2.50.) A merry dissection of the meaning of wit, spiced with well-chosen samples.

Fang and Claw. By Frank Buck and Ferrin Fraser. (New York: Simon and Schuster; $2.50.) More adventures of the man who brings 'em back alive.

The Empire of the Snakes. By F. G. Carnochan and H. C. Adamson. (New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company; $2.50.) An eerie story of venom and mysterious medicine, by two hard-boiled Americans who sought to understand what goes on in the African jungle.

Kate Chase, Dominant Daughter. By Mary Merwin Phelps. (New York: Thomas Y. Crowell Company; $3.) A biography of the liveliest lady in Washington society between Andrew Jackson's day and Theodore Roosevelt; she was the daughter of Chief Justice Chase and the intimate friend of Roscoe Conkling.

Poems: Complete Edition. By John Masefield. (New York: The Macmillan Company; $5.) All of the Poet Laureate's verse.

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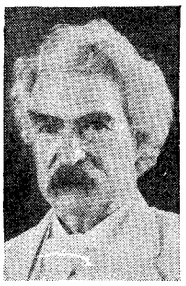
Mark Twain Centennial

Commemorations Will Be Held Throughout Nation This Year

"To my mind he was the largest man of his time, both in the direct outcome of his work, and, more important still, as an indirect force in an age of iron Philistinism. Later generations don't know their debt, of course, and they would be quite surprized if they did."

Thus Rudyard Kipling, the bard of empire-builders, in a note to Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University, pays tribute to the distinguished American man of letters, humorist, sociologist, and critic of sham—Mark Twain.



© Paul Thompson

Mark Twain

This praise by Kipling was sent recently to Doctor Butler as Chairman of the Mark Twain Centennial Committee, an honorary body of outstanding Americans formed to coordinate and sponsor commemorations to be held this year throughout the country in honor of the birth, November 30, 1835, of Samuel Langhorne Clemens in the sleepy little town of Florida, Missouri.

President Roosevelt has accepted the Honorary Chairmanship of the Committee. It includes Mark Twain's daughter, Mrs. Clara Clemens Gabrilowitsch; the presidents of eight colleges and universities; the United States Senators from the three States with which Clemens was most closely associated—Missouri, New York, and Connecticut; and the foremost figures in literature, drama, and other cultural pursuits.

Players Club Plans

The Players Club, of which Mark Twain was a founder and a leading spirit for many years, is represented by Walter Hampden, its President. The Players plan special commemorative observances.

Elementary and high schools—in which Mark Twain's continuing appeal is attested by the sale of more than 1,500,000 copies of "Tom Sawyer" and more than 1,000,000 of "Huckleberry Finn"—have set aside November 1 as a day for special programs.

In England, where, early in the present century at Oxford University, Mark Twain received one of the world's most coveted literary awards, the Oxford Degree of Doctor of Literature, a similar committee is being formed. Kipling is expected to take a leading part in the English observances.

The year's ceremonies will reach their climax November 30, Mark Twain's birthday, with simultaneous dinners in principal cities of the nation, based on the famous seventieth anniversary dinner at Delmonico's in 1905, at which Twain was honored by the literary personalities of his day.

The national committee is cooperating with the committee in Hannibal, Missouri, which has already inaugurated elaborate centennial observances at the scene of Mark Twain's boyhood home.

Like to do as you please?

Do you hate being bossed? You may not know it, but you're a natural Spud fan! For grant to Spud just this one contribution to the art of enjoying life: *it freed our daily pleasure of smoking from the nagging restraint of a dry, stale mouth.* Spud wrote the Emancipation Proclamation of smoking when it took the tar-laden *heat* out of smoke—and replaced it with a moist-fresh coolness that you never tire of.

CORK TIP or PLAIN

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Letters and Art — *(Continued from page 20)*

Industry, Art and the Average Home

Rockefeller Center Exhibition, Shunning Mere Gadgets and Gimcracks, Applies Scientific Reason to Making of Homes

Seidman Photo Service

Interesting combination of modern and early American at the Exposition

Somewhat less than three years ago, an American manufacturer, shivering in the icy blasts of depression, went home early one afternoon and, beginning with his attic, made a survey of the house. When he had finished, he had a list of seventy-three items which were useless, forty-six more which were an offense to the eye, and twenty-two which reduced the efficiency of the housekeeping instead of helping it.

Since that time, he has coursed the nation pleading with manufacturers to measure all their products by the three-way rule of practicality, efficiency, and beauty—and, coincidentally, has made a lot of money.

The fable, a pet with industrialists engaged in fabricating items for the home, probably is apocryphal. True or not, it is fact that within that time the home-building market has been flooded with thousands of new materials, designs, objects, and ideas for changing the average home into a serene combination of factory and art gallery.

Some of the things offered are utterly without benefit to a house or its owner. Others are merely old stand-bys in new dress. But imagination has been stimulated and results are increasingly effective.

The Average American

For a month, in Rockefeller Center, the Industrial Arts Exposition is exhibiting industry's present solution of the practical, artistic and social needs of the average man. The exhibitors, in an effort to demonstrate that these new ideas for the home are not beyond the reach of the ordinary house, have invited Roy L. Gray, of Fort Madison, Iowa, chosen a few years ago as the Average American, to be chairman of a committee of 100 average consumers, the other ninety-nine of whom will be selected arbitrarily from persons attending the show. These 100 jurors will cast votes; the winning exhibitor will receive an award.

The centerpiece of the exposition is a row of typical rooms, designed for low-cost creation, in which labor-savers, new ideas in decoration and furnishing, heating units, air-conditioning units, and floor and wall finishes are demonstrated.

The early days of the show found most visitors centering their attention on "Broadacre City," Frank Lloyd Wright's conception of the planned city of the future. It gives evidence of what long-range planning, simplification of traffic-systems, decentralized industry, and slum-eradication can do to make a population area less wearing on the nerves and sense of esthetics.

Next in interest were the five rooms—living-room, dining-room, kitchen, basement, and sun-porch—which represent the best available to a family of moderate means. Photo-murals, as a departure from paint or even customary wall-papers, dry, clean basements with heating-units and laundry-rooms separated by permanent walls from the play-room, balanced use of early American furniture in starkly modern rooms, and new fabrics and materials for bathroom and kitchen walls were striking evidences of the growth of home-science.

What industry appears now to be doing, on the face of the comprehensive exhibition, is to take into account two things virtually ignored heretofore: the scaling of costs, downward, and the improving of taste, upward. It is recognized now that modern architecture, as applied to a room or a whole house, does not automatically imply metal furniture, stone floors, sharp corners, and tubular or geometrically-shaped ground-glass lighting-fixtures. Wood has been discovered to be perfectly compatible with the severest modern architecture, and the average home-maker has been discovered to have a larger allotment of good taste than most manufacturers believed.

The exhibition will end on May 15.

Touring Doll-House

$435,000 Fairy Castle to Be Exhibited for Crippled Children

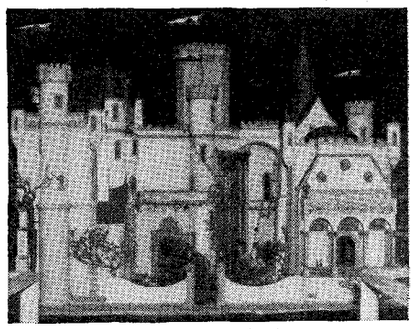
Crippled children the world over will benefit from the $1,000,000 expected to be raised by an exhibition-tour of a $435,000 doll-house, owned by Colleen Moore, a motion-picture actress. The tour, which will take in a three-year schedule, and embrace every important city in the United States and abroad, began in New York City, last week, where a fee of ten cents was charged. From the beginning, children had little chance. Adults swarmed around and over the amazing miniature.

Apart from its cost, the house is made notable by those who contributed to its construction and decoration. Artists who painted miniatures, ceiling frescoes, and designed minute tapestries included James Montgomery Flagg, Willy Pogany, Alice O'Neill, Leon Gordon, Elizabeth Barrett.

Fired by the enthusiasm of the artists, famed writers asked permission to write "first and only" miniature editions for the library of the house. These volumes, about an inch tall, are written by hand in microscopic script and include items from Conan Doyle, Hendrik van Loon, Edna Ferber, Joseph Hergesheimer, Louis Bromfield, Irvin S. Cobb, Sinclair Lewis, Gene Fowler, Kathleen Norris, Jim Tully, Elinor Glyn, Rupert Hughes, F. Scott Fitzgerald, Thyra Samter Winslow, Warner Fabian, Fannie Hurst, Booth Tarkington, and others.

The castle, nine by nine feet and fourteen feet high, was nine years in the making. It began as a small doll-house for Miss Moore's own pleasure.

Excluding rivets, the house contains 200,000 pieces, and is so exactly practical as to have gardens, singing birds, and running water. Secret chambers, oddities of design, and such mural extravagances as one showing Noah suffering from a hangover give the structure some piquancy which the



To one doll-house: $435,000

owner never considered when she ordered the castle built.

Snags encountered by the designers included no great desire by Soviet craftsmen in enamel to decorate a prince's bedroom. The walls, of bronze, were pitted for the enameled surface, but when the craftsmen of the U.S.S.R. learned that the room was to be that of a doll-prince, they declined the opportunity. California enamelers, less resistant to royalty, finished the room.

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Topics in Brief

EUROPE owes the United States enough to pay our crime-bill for a whole year.—*Toledo Blade.*

No man bit a dog last week; but a motorist did sue a pedestrian.—*Manchester (N. H.) Union.*

BABE RUTH has not yet announced what position he plans to play in 1950.—*Indianapolis News.*

HITLER believes that Germany didn't lose the war. The worst of it is that he can prove it.—*Dallas News.*

IT has often been asked what does this nation stand for, and the question is easy—too much.—*Florida Times-Union.*

POOR old Uncle Sam! All his nephews clamor for hand-outs and then blame him for extravagance.—*Tacoma Ledger.*

PROTESTS that Hitler has ripped the Versailles pact fail to move Der Fuehrer. His position is that you can't tear up confetti.—*Detroit News.*

NOW the Hollywood people are threatening to move to Florida. But we suspect that the threat is more talkie than movie.—*San Diego Union.*

THE Republican Party is to be reborn. Considerable interest attaches to whether the infant will step off on its Right or Left foot.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

THE warning spread by an anthropologist, that the American blonde is passing, is no help. He doesn't say which way she went.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

WE may ultimately have to forgive Europe her debt, altho there is small likelihood that she will ever forgive her creditor.—*Weston (Ore.) Leader.*

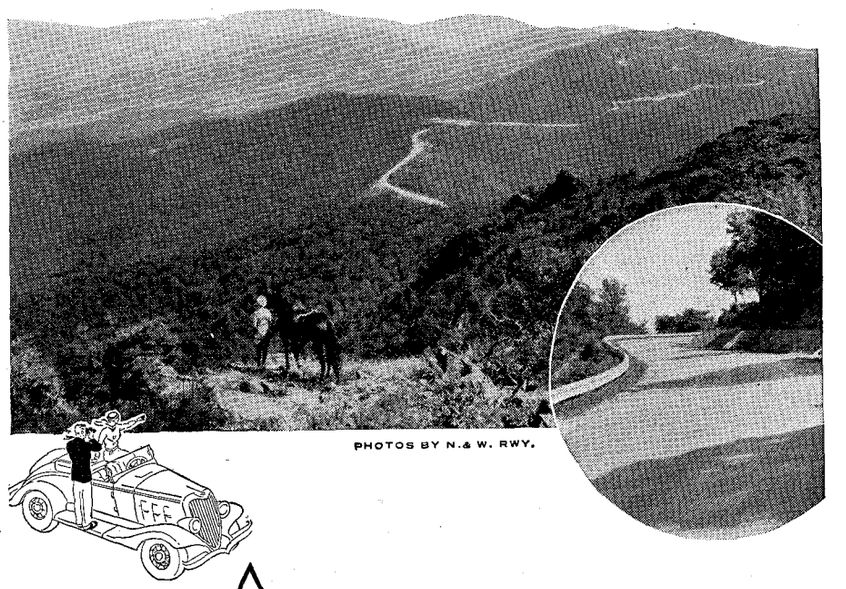
So long as attention has been directed to "the forgotten man," it might be proper for some enterprising journalist to interview the King of Italy.—*Washington Evening Star.*

EX-PRESIDENT HOOVER is all hot and bothered about restoring confidence in our currency. This office will accept any amount at face value.—*Alexander City (Ala.) Outlook.*

HUMAN diseases are the same as they were a thousand years ago, says an authority. Yes, but doctors have selected larger sounding names for them. — *Jackson (Miss.) Daily News.*

SQUIRE ANDERSON reports that Grandpa Judkins, despairing of getting a $200-a-month pension, has canceled the tentative order he had given the Rolls-Royce salesman.—*Sioux City Tribune.*

DRIVE OVER THE MOST THRILLING ROADWAY IN THE EAST!



PHOTOS BY N.& W. RWY.

AT the very doorway of a third of the people of the nation, beautiful Shenandoah National Park in Virginia is now open to the public. ● High above this unspoiled wonderland soars a miracle of a road. You feel as if your car had sprouted wings. For, the "Skyline Drive" is built on the very crest of the mountains. Yet it is safe and wide. Far below on either side unroll ever-changing vistas of green fields and white blossoms with billowing blue mountains in the background. ● Travel the "Skyline Drive" now, when Spring has tossed a billion apple-blossoms into the lap of the famous Shenandoah Valley of Virginia.

HOW TO REACH IT: From the North, "Skyline Drive" is reached from U. S. Route 211, which runs between Washington, D. C., to New Market, Va., on U. S. Route 11. ● From the South, "Skyline Drive" is reached from Virginia Route 4, which connects with U. S. Routes 1, 11 or 29.

OTHER STATE PARKS TO LURE YOU: In Virginia, you're never more than a few hours by motor from one of these beautiful and interesting areas. ● Battlefields Parks: At Richmond, Petersburg and Fredericksburg. Scenes of famous battles, earthworks, tunnels, old forts of the bitterest battles fought on this continent. ● Mountain Parks: "Douthat Park," near Clifton Forge; "Hungry Mother Creek Park," near Marion; "Fairystone" Park in Patrick County offer unrivalled mountain scenery, lakes, cabins, trails. ● Lowland Parks: "Seashore Park," near Cape Henry; "Westmoreland" Park on the historic Potomac, and "Staunton River" Park in Halifax County offer ocean, lake and river sports and scenery. ● Colonial National Monument: Embracing the historic country around Jamestown, first permanent settlement; Williamsburg, most interesting Colonial town in America; and Yorktown, scene of the surrender of Cornwallis.

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Richmond, Virginia.
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PLAN YOUR VACATION IN SCENIC AND HISTORIC VIRGINIA

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We're seeing our own country *this* summer!

● President Roosevelt said in his broadcast from Glacier Park:—"There is nothing so American as our national parks" . . . . . That's why we're going to see America this year—Glacier and Mt. Rainier parks, the great Pacific Northwest, while our American dollars buy more transportation, more hotel accommodations, more of everything.

More for your money!

Great Northern has again reduced its summer fares to a minimum, has eliminated Pullman surcharge, cut dining car prices and is completely air-conditioning its famous transcontinental train, the Empire Builder, for summer travel. Ask your local railway ticket agent, or write A. J. Dickinson, Passenger Traffic Manager, Great Northern Railway, St. Paul, Minn.

GREAT NORTHERN — to Glacier Park Pacific Northwest California Alaska

Ride the completely air-conditioned
EMPIRE BUILDER

On the Current Screen

It is only recently that Will Rogers has become a first-rate screen player. Until "Judge Priest" and, to a limited extent, "David Harum," he seemed so busy building up his character as the shy, homespun philosopher that he had little time for creating a believable film rôle. While he was attempting to be Will Rogers, the cracker-box sage, friend of the common man and arbiter of the national destiny, rather than a portrayer of parts devised for him in the films, he seemed to many observers of the cinema merely a minor-league demagog striving to be a good, old-fashioned Jeffersonian Democrat all over the screen.

Fox Film Production

Jane Darwell, Rochelle Hudson and Will Rogers in "Life Begins at 40"

And since we had all heard of him as the friend of kings and princes and the recipient of one of Hollywood's best salaries we couldn't quite believe him. In addition, his stump-speeches had a way of holding up the progress of his films.

Racily Whimsical

As Will Rogers, the actor, he has the gift for creating racily whimsical American characters on the screen and fortunately this is what he has recently been doing. There are very few topical monologs in **"Life Begins at 40" (AAA*)** and it is the most delightful of his vehicles. The picture may bear the title of Walter B. Pitkin's best-selling treatise, but, despite a few attempts to justify the name, it wisely goes in for hearty folk-humor.

There are, for example, episodes dealing with such fine American customs as hog-calling and whittling, and the result is a definite and flavorous national quality.

The plot is just a framework for the excellent Rogers humor. In the story the star is a small-town printer and editor, who takes the part of a young man innocently charged with a crime, has a feud with the local banker, and, in the end, is victorious in everything he strives for. There is a comic duel between hero and villain (if one can call any part played by the engaging George Barbier—whose name is pronounced *bar*, as in saloon; *bier*, as in lager or bock—villainous) that is a delight.

Usually one sin of the Rogers vehicle has been the lack of a sense of pace, but, altho "Life Begins at 40" is no bit of cinema streaked lightning, it does move along with the proper liveliness.

Mr. Barbier is, as usual, likable and humorous, even tho, until the last scene, he pretends to be the menace of the story. Jane Darwell is excellent as a tolerant neighbor of the village printer and Rochelle Hudson is a charming and natural heroine. The melancholy Richard Cromwell is satisfactory as the juvenile and there is an effective performance by Slim Summerville as the laziest man in the county. "Life Begins at 40" is so entertaining that even its practical jokes are amusing.

● ● ●

"West Point of the Air" (AA*)—Altho the aviation scenes are—as is invariably the case in the cinema — handsomely photographed and filled with visual excitement, the story of an old Army sergeant's devotion to his flyer son is of scant help to the picture. "West Point of the Air" is supposed to be exciting propaganda for the Army air-force, but the number of fatal air-plane accidents shown in the film hardly helps to make one enthusiastic about the joys of aviation. Wallace Beery, Maureen O'Sullivan, Rosalind Russell, and Robert Young are good in the leading rôles.

● ● ●

"The Case of the Curious Bride" (AA)—A rapidly-paced, if unconvincing, mystery melodrama solved by *Perry Mason*, the trickiest, if not the most brilliant, of the cinema-sleuths. Warren William is at his best as the criminologist, and Claire Dodd is helpful in her first sympathetic part.

● ● ●

"It Happened in New York"—A common-place romantic comedy about the brief romance of a Hollywood screen star who is bored with her life and thinks she is in love with a New York taxi-driver. Finally she gives him up to his stenographer-sweetheart. Gertrude Michael is pretty bad as the star, and Lyle Talbot, Heather Angel, and Hugh O'Connell are less than magnificent.

ARGUS.

CURRENT FILM RATINGS

AAAA	AAA
The Barretts of Wimpole Street, The Merry Widow, *The Lives of a Bengal Lancer, *David Copperfield, *Ruggles of Red Gap, *Naughty Marietta, The Man Who Knew Too Much.	*The Scarlet Pimpernel, *Sequoia, *One More Spring, The Whole Town's Talking, *Murder on a Honeymoon, *Roberta, *The Little Colonel, Private Worlds, *Life Begins at 40.

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*Films suitable for children

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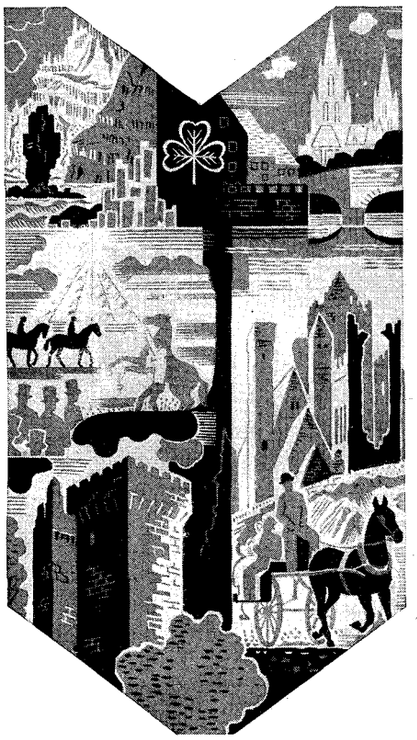

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Current Poetry

Unsolicited contributions to this department will not be returned. Unpublished poetry is not acceptable

THE UNKNOWN SOLDIER

By Edmund Alin Grey

He sleeps beneath a roof of stone
As nerveless as his stiffened limbs,
And hears no pious frauds intone
The measures of their specious hymns.

He is a shaft set up for men
To gauge and read their follies by.
Oh poor blind fools, will you again
Believe the unctuous cunning lie?

—*Kaleidograph (Dallas, Texas.)*

THE MIND SITS MISER

By Robert Liddell Lowe

The mind sits miser in its shell
And hoards its stuffs of little worth:
The innocent dream in upward flight
That time has hawked; the unclaimed love
That never spent its warmth and light,
Far better trodden in wet earth
Than kept for treasure; and grief for what
The knuckled hand can never wrench
From yesterday. What meagre store
The mind selects to hide away
As rarity from all the rich
Years' gifts. Here is not sustenance
Enough for moth or mouse: no more
Than what the heart could never own,
Than what the hand could never stay.

—*The Yale Quarterly Review.*

SMALL THINGS

By Lizette Woodworth Reese

Life, being careful, such a husbandry shows,
As fits into its grasp, no more, no less,
Than it can keep of ancient loveliness;
A province it discards, retains a rose.
What out of times and weathers will it save?
Some small importance of a hedge, a town,
Not worth a corner's gossip, a renown,
But exquisite with the touch of the grave.
What would we do with aught of high or vast,
With havocs, wars, or towers, or a sphere
Splashing the west with silver as with foam?
For some old littleness would we clutch fast,
A shred of some lost crop, and clutching, hear
The sound of footsteps running back to home.

—*The Virginia Quarterly Review.*

CONCERNING BRUTES

By Nancy Byrd Turner

Never since Creation
Has proud man ceased
Using for his primal curse:
Lower than a beast.

Yet a dove served Noah,
And oxen and cows
For the first Christmas
Lent their house;

Ravens fed a prophet
And his food sufficed;
A cock warned Peter,
And an ass carried Christ.

Even now a sparrow
Cold on a clod
Disquiets Heaven
And occupies God,—

By which token,
The angels say,
Only a little
Lower than they.

—*Star in a Well, Dodd, Mead & Co. (New York.)*

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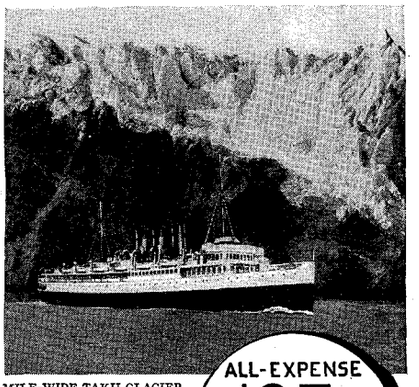
THROUGH SHELTERED WATERS



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1935 Baseball Drama—Ruth *vs.* the Deans

The Bambino's Efforts to Lift Dizzy's Curves Into the Stands Will Provide a Lot of the Interest This Year—Cardinals and Tigers Are Picked to Repeat in World Series

Major-league baseball and Babe Ruth both have been lowered into their respective graves more than once by the "trend" writers. As the 1935 season gets under way the "obituaries" appear to have had precious little effect on either "corpse."

Partizan sports-writers, anxious to prove that baseball no longer draws the crowds it once did, have been writing depressing epitaphs on the tombstone of the national pastime. Too much business and not enough color has been the sporadic complaint.

For the last few seasons—especially last year—the baseball-writers have been counting Ruth out. One of them actually wrote a tenderly phrased "open letter" to George Herman, requesting him to step aside and give the youngsters a chance.

The fact remains that not in many a year have the dispatches from the spring training-camps been so lively and unstereotyped as they were this year. Several drastic changes in major-league rosters—notably Ruth's departure for Boston—have accounted for this.

For years, the National League has played a mournful second-fiddle to the junior circuit in the matter of color. Now, with the Babe, the Dean brothers, and several other stars, the National League is attracting more interest that at any other time in recent years. Dick Bartell, Bill Terry's peppery short-stop, who appears to be engaged in an amusing feud with the Brooklyn Dodgers, has injected plenty of color into the hitherto uninteresting Giants.

Not Through Yet

The interesting thing about the 1935 pennant-races is that thousands of persons who had begun to lose interest in major-league baseball find themselves absorbed in Babe Ruth's problem of proving to baseball, and Judge Emil Fuchs, of the Braves, that he is not through either as a player or a drawing-card.

No intelligent student of baseball thinks Babe Ruth is finished as a box-office attraction. Already he has proved a big financial asset to the club of which he is an officer. And the two home runs he hit in Newark last week—one of them a 500-yard drive—proved he still can lift them out of the park when he wants to.

It's a sure bet that the Babe will fill the parks at Boston and St. Louis every time he is called upon to face one of the Dean brothers. To those fans not interested in scientific analyses of pennant-races, the Ruth-Dean bills probably will prove to be sell-outs—at least in the early games.

Everyone knows that Ruth's playing-days are drawing to a close, but his presence in the line-up still draws crowds. There's always the possibility that he will hit a homer.

Before the season started, Babe told the press he "never felt happier in his life."

Wide World

Babe Ruth and Dizzy Dean, who are expected to provide most of the excitement in the National League this year

"I've felt," he said, "that I was facing a new kind of challenge—the challenge of forty-one years—the challenge that comes from carrying 230 pounds for twenty-one seasons—the challenge from a bunch of National League pitchers who want to prove that I can't hit as well in this league as I did in the American—and the doubt that exists that I can be of any help to our team through another year.

"It's keyed me up and given me a fresh target. I feel better than I have felt in four years. My legs haven't bothered me a bit. Bill McKechnie is a great guy to work for, and I am going to give him and Boston everything I have."

Replacing the Babe

But whatever happens to Ruth, his successor in right field for the Yankees, young George Selkirk, will be shouldering one of the least enviable jobs in baseball—replacing the Babe.

George was recalled by the Yankees last August and hit .313 in forty-six games. He hasn't fallen down on that promise in the games played on the Grapefruit Circuit this spring. Yankee fans will be watching him closely this summer.

Last year THE LITERARY DIGEST conducted a sports-writers' poll on how the pennant-races would wind up.

The experts picked the Giants and Yankees to win; the Cardinals and Tigers to finish third in their respective leagues.

But this sort of thing goes on every year, and no matter how far wide of the mark an expert is in one season, he is all set to predict another pennant-race the following year. As far as is known, there is no one in baseball who can match the Lord Mayor of Dublin, Alfred Byrne, in the business of picking winners. The latter's perfect one-two-three score on England's Grand National Steeplechase was by way of being a record in sports-prophecy.

The consensus of the 194 members of the Baseball Writers' Association of America is that the St. Louis Cardinals will repeat in the National League and the Detroit Tigers in the American. While eighty-one of the writers picked Cleveland to win the American League pennant, fifty-nine favored the Tigers. This seeming advantage of Cleveland was offset by the fact that Cleveland was placed by other writers in every other position but seventh. Two put Cleveland in the cellar position.

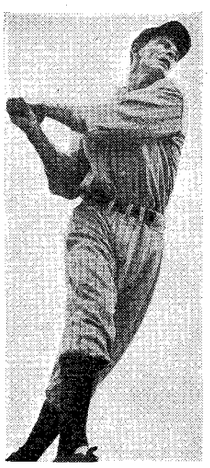
Picking the Winners

It happens to be a time-honored custom to pick pennant-winners to repeat. The psychological element has a lot to do with this tradition. But that's about the best that can be said for it.

Taking the first division clubs in both leagues, there are plenty of "ifs" and "buts." In the National League, the Cardinals are bothered with such questions as these: Can Dizzy Dean win as many games as he did last year? In 1934 he won thirty and lost seven.

Will his brother, Paul, be as good as he was at the end of 1934? Was the sale of Pat Malone to the Yankees a smart move?

The Giants are conceded to have about the best all-round pitching-staff in the League. Bill Terry made a wise move in acquiring Dick Bartell and George Davis to supply the necessary batting-punch, noticeably lacking last year. Doc Parmelee has recovered from the illness that put him out for so long last year.



Acme

A worm's-eye view of George Selkirk, who has replaced Ruth in right field

The purchase of Mark Koenig will give them one of the best utility-infielders in the league. Hank Lieber seems finally to be clicking as an outfielder.

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The acquisition of Larry French by the Chicago Cubs will give them the southpaw they have been after a long time. Whether French and Tex Carleton, former Cardinal, will compensate for the loss of Guy Bush and Pat Malone, remains to be seen.

With a pitching-staff made up of big-league cast-offs, Pie Traynor has a job to make the Pirates a rival for the leaders. Guy Bush and Jim Weaver are his two new hurling acquisitions.

In the American League, the Tigers will need plenty of good luck to repeat. They had it in abundance last year as far as injuries were concerned. If their luck holds up, and they don't fall into a mid-season slump, they are picked to repeat. The replacements are wofully weak.

Cleveland, picked for second place, has a good pitching-staff this year, and a well-patrolled outfield. The illness of Billy Knickerbocker, short-stop, will cramp the Indians early in the season. This is a team picked by many competent baseball-observers to win the 1935 race. Knickerbocker's recovery will be an important factor, as will the team's ability to win games on the road as well as at home.

The Dark Horse

The New York Yankees are the dark horse of the American League race in the opinion of many experts. The departure of Ruth has done much to bolster the team's morale, because Joe McCarthy is in full command.

The Yankees of 1935 will not be the sluggers of former years, but the team will be faster and brainier. Selkirk is doing well in Ruth's old position. Malone may prove to be the man whose pitching will put the Yanks across. Replacements are good. The one uncertainty is Red Rolfe on third. A lot will depend upon his ability to adapt himself to his new position.

If money could buy a pennant, the Boston Red Sox might easily win the 1935 flag. Tom Yawkey has poured more than $2,000,000 into the team, but it takes more than money to build a winning ball-club. Joe Cronin is uncertain about the right side of his infield, and his pitching-staff is composed largely of oldsters.

But the guessing-game is too uncertain. Whatever teams qualify for a share of the 1935 World Series money, the majority of the fans will be interested in how many of Dizzy Dean's curves can be lifted into the grand stands by Babe Ruth. That is the major baseball problem of 1935.

Result of Poll

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Pts.
St. Louis	126	52	12	3	..	..	..	..	1459
New York	47	93	33	17	3	..	..	..	1322
Chicago	10	28	75	70	9	1	7	..	1115
Pittsburgh	9	18	67	75	14	9	1	..	1060
Brooklyn	..	1	1	13	87	68	17	6	670
Boston	1	..	5	10	67	76	23	11	641
Philadelphia	..	..	..	5	13	31	112	32	426
Cincinnati	..	1	..	..	..	8	40	144	255

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Pts.
Detroit	59	71	46	12	5	..	..	1	1327
Cleveland	81	36	36	31	5	3	..	..	1302
New York	24	43	63	51	13	..	..	..	1178
Boston	28	36	42	61	17	7	3	..	1128
Philadelphia	2	6	..	19	67	69	27	4	686
Washington	..	2	6	17	61	71	31	6	660
St. Louis	..	..	1	1	24	34	98	36	441
Chicago	..	..	..	2	2	10	34	146	262

—*Courtesy of* The Sporting News *(St. Louis)*

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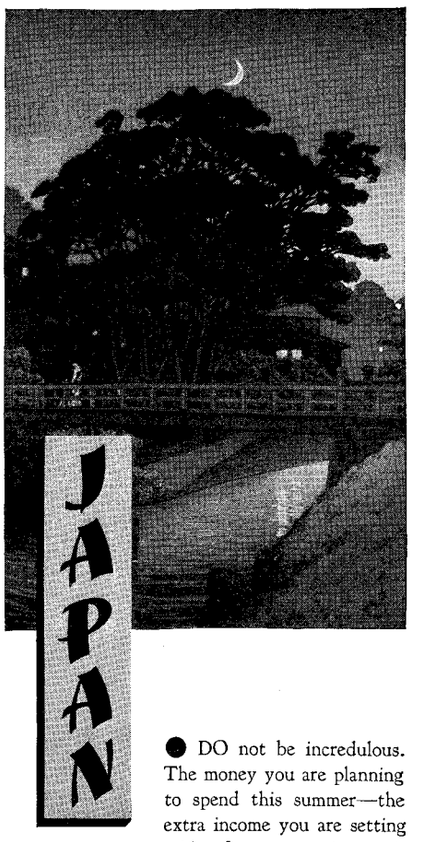

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Sport Shots

Miracle Shot: Gene Sarazen, the Connecticut farmer, was last week's golf-hero. But his performance in coming from behind to shoot a par-five hole in an incredible two while the galleries at the Augusta National Golf Club's second annual invitation tournament screamed their applause will be remembered for weeks and months—maybe years—to come.

Wide World

Gene Sarazen

Craig Wood virtually had won Bobby Jones's tournament and the $1,500 top-prize. Wood looked as good as in with his 282. Sarazen needed a thirty-three on the back nine to tie, and a thirty-two to win. He needed an eagle on the par-five hole, and a birdie, somewhere else, to tie the score. The par-five hole is a 485-yarder. Sarazen drove for 255 yards. He still had 230 to go. Two looked impossible. With one swing, Sarazen connected. He was about 1 to 500 at the moment. The little white ball hissed through the air, flew on a straight line to the green, hit once on the grass, bounced once, and rolled—right into the hole for a double eagle! The next day he beat Wood in the play-off, five up, and won the tournament. But that was an anti-climax.

• • •

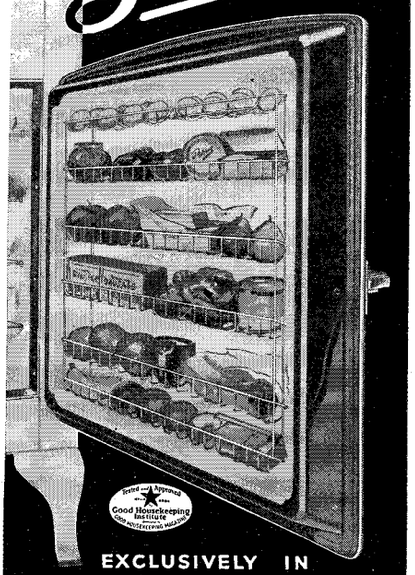
Back to Montreal: The Montreal Maroons' three-straight victory over the Toronto Maple Leafs for the Stanley Cup last week—emblematic of the world's professional hockey championship—was one of the most startling upsets in the long history of cup competition. The Maple Leafs were the favorites to win the title, but they didn't take a game. Tommy Gorman's close-checking sextet won, 3—2, 3—1, 4—1. The Maroons, who did a lot of close-guarding during the season, gave as much as they took. The victory was the second straight for Tommy Gorman, who led the Chicago Black Hawks to a world championship last year.

• • •

Gloomy Ducky: Ducky Pond, Yale's football coach, has taken on Gloomy Gil Dobie's robes concerning the Eli chances next fall. Ducky blames all his troubles on Yale's unexpected triumph over Princeton last fall.

His problem is to round out the backfield, dig up a tackle, two guards, and a center. Ducky thinks Yale won most of the 1934 games because the odds were against New Haven.

This much more in a Shelvador



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Easter, Festival-Time for the Egg

But Long Before the Christian Era They Were Used at the Spring Celebration of Almost Every Nation

By Dorothy Kirk

Long before the Christian Era eggs were used at the spring festivals of almost every nation, being the emblem of creation or regeneration. At their new-year feasts the pagan people presented each other with eggs as a symbol of new life. The Hindus refused them as food; the Greek Church forbids their use. To this day Hebrews continue to use them at the Passover season as an emblem of the "rolling fate" of Israel.

The ancient Egyptians and Persians held many strange beliefs regarding eggs. Some believed the world was hatched from an egg. One legend declares that a mighty bird appeared on waste waters and deposited a mammoth egg from which the world was evolved; another says the bird laid the egg on the bosom of a god, the god dropped it into the water, and it broke, the upper part becoming the sky, the lower part the earth.

In Roman times, egg-games were the center of new-year celebrations. The early Christians continued this practise, and colored the eggs red to symbolize the blood of the redemption. After the fourth century the Church prohibited the use of eggs during Lent, as well as other animal foods, but the hens were heretical enough to keep on laying, and the accumulated eggs were dyed for children at Easter.

Egg-Producing States

According to the United States Department of Agriculture, the ten leading egg-producing States and their production in dozens in 1929 were as follows:

Iowa	138,336,000
Missouri	180,350,000
California	159,422,000
Texas	154,355,000
Illinois	136,830,000
Ohio	135,990,000
Kansas	135,542,000
Pennsylvania	119,624,000
Minnesota	107,304,000
Indiana	103,540,000

According to the Census Bureau's report in 1930, the eggs produced on all American farms in 1929 numbered 32,276,628,000. Divided by the nation's population, that means approximately 270 eggs per capita.

Eggs and Superstitions

Tho first a religious symbol, the egg later acquired a superstitious character. Eggs laid on Good Friday were believed to have the power to extinguish fire. To dream of one predicted trouble unless the shell was broken. Special virtues were assigned to the *last* egg a hen laid, and strange love-powers were credited to the *first* egg of a pullet: if a young man presented one to his sweetheart he was sure to win her.

In many a part of England it is thought unlucky to burn egg-shells; and a general superstition with the English, Irish, Dutch, and Germans is that the shell must be crushed after the egg is eaten, lest witches use the shell for boats to sail the seas. (The English and Continental custom is to eat soft-cooked eggs out of the shell.)

An interesting account of how chickens—and thus the egg—were introduced into Europe relates that the sport of cock-fighting was chiefly responsible. This ancient sport probably originated in India. From there it spread to Persia, then to Phenicia, to ancient Greece, to Rome, and across the Alps into the land of the Gauls and the Britons.

To the "cocker," or game-cock breeder, a debt of gratitude is owed for the things he learned about selective breeding which were applied to improving the common stock of the country. He bred a vigorous, healthy bird, full of strength and courage. Later, when cock-fights were outlawed in England (during the reign of Queen Victoria) chickens were bred for the "fancier" for exhibition purposes. So, to the best qualities of the bird bred for *battle* were added those of the bird bred for *art*, both of which have contributed greatly to the bird which lays eggs for millions of breakfast-tables.

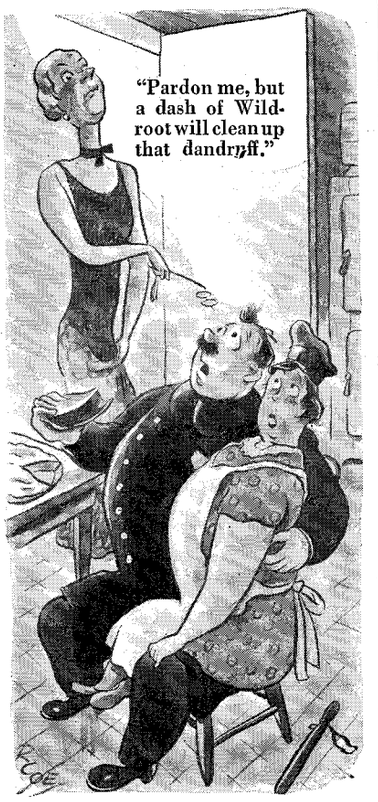
As if the hens were aware they must provide bountifully for Easter Season, eggs are cheap and plentiful at this time of the year. In the United States, between March and June, inclusive, we have more than half the year's total production, but, thanks to modern methods of refrigeration, these can be held over for consumption during the season of scarcity.

How to "Boil" Eggs

Eggs no doubt were one of the chief articles of diet of primeval man, who probably ate them raw. The first cookery method on record is that used by Egyptian shepherds, who cooked them without fire: the eggs were placed in a sling which they turned so rapidly that friction of the air heated them to the right degree. The first method of cooking with fire (a method still used in rural districts of foreign countries) was that of roasting in hot embers. To-day the most familiar method is "boiling," and, to quote Ralph Waldo Emerson, "There is always a best method of doing everything, if it be only to boil an egg."

But we must disagree with the eminent essayist and philosopher to say that one would never really "boil" an egg. The water in which it is cooked should be kept below the boiling-point.

To have perfect soft-boiled, or "soft-cooked," eggs, as they should be called, put them into water which has reached the boiling-point, reduce the heat so that the water does not boil, and allow to stand for five to eight minutes, depending on the softness desired. The important thing to remember in *all* egg cookery is that a low temperature is needed.



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SEC Was the Winner in Wall Street

Fundamentally, the Overturn of Stock Exchange Management Was a Victory for the Commission; a Stock Market New Deal Is at Hand; Silver Price Inflation Ineffective

By Robert Winsmore

With the decisive battle for Stock Exchange control over, the significance of its outcome is apparent. The Securities and Exchange Commission has won.

Nominally, and also practically, the victors are Edward A. Pierce and those other front-rank stock-brokers who, with the Commission's favor and perhaps the approval of potent financial interests, have been the determined leaders of the Wall Street rebellion. The matter, however, goes deeper. The real, tho unclaimed, triumph is that of Chairman Joseph P. Kennedy and his fellows of the SEC over the Stock Exchange's Old Guard, its outside supporters and its inside adherents.

Stock-market management-reform and rehabilitation will now proceed mainly along the lines of SEC purpose. Conceivably, there will be less need than anticipated for the house in Washington which the Stock Exchange is understood to have leased for use as headquarters there.

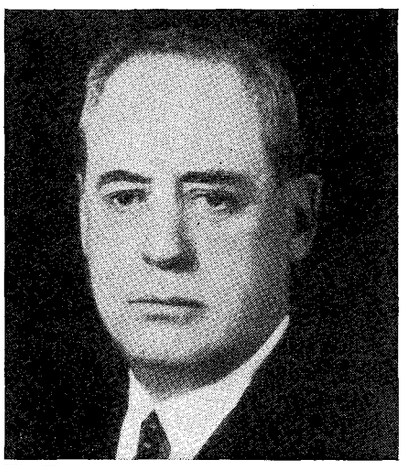
Much of what has happened is mystery. The Old Guard surrendered quite surprizingly, declining at last to put its strength to any conclusive test. Just why, is left to imagination. Only a few days before President Richard Whitney withdrew from the contest for renomination a careful poll of nearly two-thirds of the Exchange membership showed a large majority of prospective Whitney votes, sufficient in ordinary circumstances to make him the official nominee.

Yet, for undisclosed reasons of its own, a necessarily well informed nominating committee stolidly disregarded the showing. Quite as stolidly, it continued to deny Whitney partizans renominations as Exchange governors. Then, suddenly, the Old Guard saw light and capitulated. It stepped aside as it was being swept aside, and it somewhat saved its face by thus averting what might have become a destructive Wall Street schism. But the forces which caused it to do so did not arise from the Stock Exchange floor. There was overwhelming pressure from without.

In consequence of that pressure new ideas will presently prevail in stock-market management. Approximately one-third of the men who will now direct Stock Exchange policies will be quite new to the job, and will represent protest against the long intrenched old order. It is indicated that, including these, more than one-half—a majority—will aline as liberals in support of the reform and altered practises which are definitely in prospect.

Coming Changes

The whole stock-market fraternity is awaiting disclosure of the scope of intended change. It will be at least partially revealed when Charles R. Gay, as the Exchange's new executive head, names his committees after his election next month. Stock Exchange policies are largely committee-formulated, and readjustments will take shape in those smaller management units. With eight additional non-member Governors to be strategically placed, and with various new purposes in view, a considerable alteration of the present committee picture is probable.



Wide World

Charles R. Gay

Particularly significant will be the new personnel of the omnipotent Law Committee. That supervisory body has long been regarded as the obstinate heart of Old Guard conservatism, preserved by the presence, as members, of former Exchange presidents. But the tradition that has heretofore so seated such elder statesmen is now in danger of violation.

No less interesting to those whose business is the stock market will be the make-up and policy of the Exchange's new Committee on Public Relations. Many current Wall Street wos are blamed upon persistently inept handling of publicity and of the Exchange's relations with the press, and there is wide demand for efficiency to promote recovery of public favor.

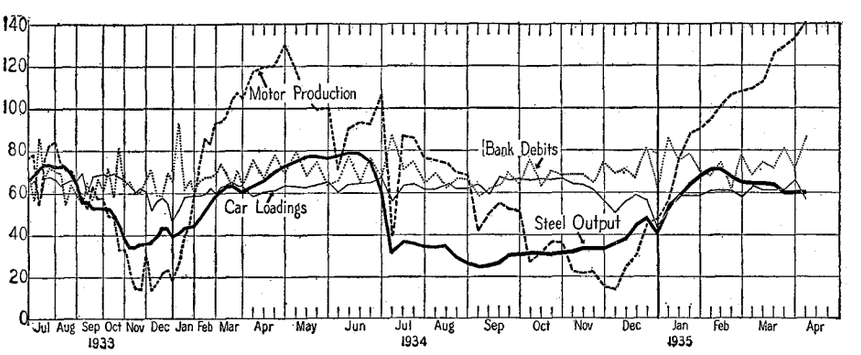
The Whitney management was singularly prepared by the publicity problem, seemingly because it could not, or would not, adopt that simple policy of frankness which would have gone far toward solution. When turned to, a leading agency could suggest no better substitute for that than a distasteful campaign with paid advertising. A noted public-relations pilot made much the same recommendation, and was also rejected. More recently there has been thought of employing an enterprizing Ambassador of Good-Will such as, for instance, Herbert Bayard Swope might be. But the problem remains, and it is one which the new Gay administration will be duty-bound to solve.

Various other significant committee changes are anticipated, and there is lively Wall Street interest in the coming distribution of chairmanships. Gossip names the magisterial Business Conduct Committee as slated for much reconstruction, and perhaps also the Committee on Arrangements, which is to the Exchange in many respects what a house committee is to a club.

But minor details of the reform plans are of only neighborhood consequence. What is widely important is that a Stock Exchange new deal is now to be inaugurated in Wall Street under SEC supervision, with serious purpose to meet and allay the restrictive distrust of a still bruised and disgruntled public.

Higher Silver

Time was when an arbitrary upward revaluation of silver would have whipped the stock market into at least temporary activity. Last week Wall Street merely lifted a skeptical eyebrow when President Roosevelt jumped the Treasury's buying price for newly mined domestic metal above seventy-one cents an ounce. A few mining stocks



Four Indicators of Business Activity

This chart shows in percentage of deviation from the basis of weekly average for 1923-1925, inclusive, steel-ingot production in percentage of total plant capacity, total freight car-loadings, bank debits outside New York City, and automobile production. It covers the week ending April 6

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spurted but the general market was unstirred. "Inflation?" Wall Street sneered. "So what?"

Which serves to show again that, as a rallying-cry for speculators, "inflation" is not what it used to be. Particularly is that true in respect of silver. Manipulation of the monetary value of that metal is assumed to be for political, not economic, purposes. Save for speculation in silver itself, the seeming probability of still higher quotations for it is given little attention by the rank and file.

The indifference is not surprizing, since the initial marking up and nationalization of silver by the Administration conspicuously failed to accomplish any of the predicted results. It did not lift commodity prices, enlarge the circulating medium, improve trade with the Orient, or even notably stimulate the silver-mining industry itself. Nor, as so many newspaper editorials have recently pointed out, did it serve to check the agitation for drastically inflationary silver legislation in Congress.

It is abroad, not at home, that the boosting of silver's American price is most seriously regarded. Its effect upon countries using a silver currency is necessarily deflationary. China, struggling against that, has already imposed an export tax to prevent undue loss of silver. Mexico is facing similar need to avoid exportation of its pesos.

Corporation Salaries

One by one, but continuously, representative corporations have been endeavoring to prevent publication of officers' salaries and directors' compensations which they have had to disclose to the SEC in connection with applications for security-registry.

Last week, S. S. Kresge, chairman of the chain-store company which bears his name, made strenuous objection to such publication. The Standard Oil Company of New Jersey "requested" that its disclosures be withheld by the Commission. The Delaware & Hudson Company not only postponed the filing of its salary list, but declared that its whole application for registry was involuntary, and reserved the right to contest the constitutionality of the law requiring it.

Altho willing to accord the objectors a hearing, the SEC is frankly indisposed to grant secrecy unless the circumstances are exceptional. Its indicated attitude is that a corporation having securities listed for public trading on the stock exchanges should not be permitted to keep under cover the payment of salaries, fees, bonuses and the like which may very well have important bearing upon net earnings.

Merchandise Turnover

Turnover of merchandise in retail stores last week increased 15 to 30 per cent. over the previous week, and was 7 to 18 per cent. above 1934 figures, Dun & Bradstreet report. Easter trade moved forward vigorously, and the agency's weekly review noted "a complete transformation of sentiment as the hopes for a rather far-removed improvement were replaced by a realization that the immediate future is to bring the sharpest rise that has been witnessed in business in the last quarter of a century."

"King Cotton's" Crisis

New England and Dixie Governors Demand Action to Help

"Textiles Threatened," an editorial last week in the Portland (Maine) *Evening Express* (Rep.) was captioned. "A Blow at New England," the Boston *Post* (Ind.-Dem.) observed, while the Boston *Evening Transcript* (Ind.-Rep.) warned: "Later May Be Too Late." The call to action to help erstwhile "King Cotton" was sounded by the Independent Providence *Journal's* "To the White House."

Thus New England, province of fabric mills, demanded alteration of the cotton processing-tax; echoes came from the "Land of Cotton," such as the head-line "Desolating a Great Industry" over an editorial in the Charlotte *Observer* (Ind.-Dem.). New England and Dixie Governors united in an on-to-Washington lobby.

Senate Inquiry

Mills in North and South were shutting down, blaming increased labor and material costs under the New Deal, steadily-growing Japanese competition with cheap goods, and a purportedly burdensome processing-tax. "Wallace's Opposition" did not please the Manchester (N. H.) *Union* (Ind.-Rep.).

While the Senate's Agriculture Committee began a two-week intensive investigation into the cause of the March cotton-price break, the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York sent President Roosevelt a report warning of danger of collapse of the cotton-textile market and loss to America of supremacy in the industry.

The Administration was urged to take prompt steps "to protect at least our domestic market for cotton textiles in the vital interest of American textile laborers and American cotton-farmers."

Foreign Competition

"By restricting the output of cotton and artificially raising the price in the United States," the report said, "the Government has driven foreign nations to other cotton-producing countries, of which there are fifty-nine, for their supplies of raw cotton. Our high prices, which are being sustained by government loans to growers of 12 cents per pound, naturally have induced other nations to raise more cotton. India, Egypt, and Brazil are reported to have made a marked increase in output and Russia has announced plans to export cotton.

"Foreign cotton production and lower foreign prices have resulted in a decline of our cotton exports during the season August, 1934-January, 1935, to the remarkably low figure of 2,865,000 bales. This was a loss of 2,054,000 bales from the 4,919,000 bales exported in the previous season. The foreign consumption of cotton, however, during this period increased."

The recent Executive order permitting a reduction in maximum hours of operation of cotton-goods machinery, and a curtailment in the number of units operated, means still greater unemployment and reduced earning-power of workers, the report warned the White House.

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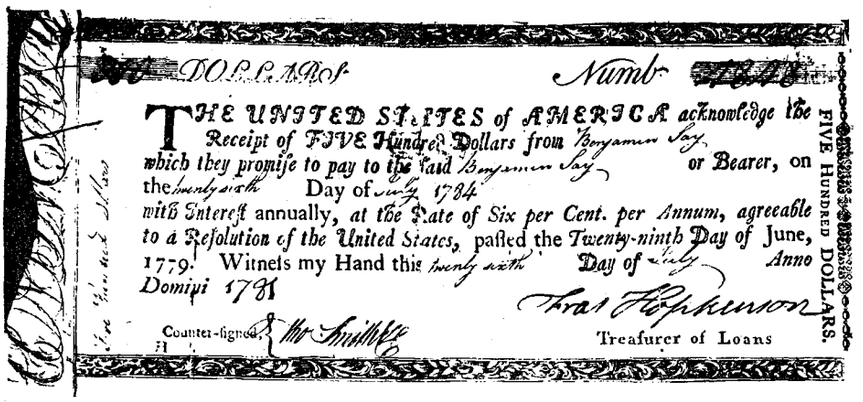
The Baby Bond, a Treasury Bulwark

Dating From Early American History, This Device Has Been Called Into Use by the Various Colonial, Revolutionary, and Federal Governments in Times of Financial Stress

By R. A. Barry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Numb
THE UNITED STATES of AMERICA acknowledge the
Receipt of FIVE Hundred Dollars from
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or Bearer, on
the
Day of
with Interest annually, at the Rate of Six per Cent. per Annum, agreeable
to a Resolution of the United States, passed the Twenty-ninth Day of June,
1779. Witness my Hand this
Day of
Anno
Domini 1781
Counter-signed
Treasurer of Loans
FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS.

Bond of the American Revolution. The wavy edge at the left was cut as a match-mark to identify the bond with a stub in the record-book at the time of redemption

Sales of United States Baby Bonds for the month of March totaled $38,012,982, according to the report of the Post Office Department released on April 1. This figure represents the purchase-price, the maturity-value amounting to $50,683,976. These bonds were placed on sale on March 1.

The number of buyers was approximately 70,000, and the average purchase $503, an increase of $65 over the average for the first fifteen days, thus disclosing an increase in the demand for the larger units. Postmasters report, however, that inquiries indicate that the smaller denominations are likely to grow in popularity. [Explanatory details of these "Savings Bonds" were printed in The Literary Digest for February 9 and March 9.]

The baby bond is an old device in America. It dates from early Colonial times, and has been called into use by the various Colonial, Revolutionary, and Federal Governments to tide over periods of stress due to wars or financial panic, from 1690, when Massachusetts issued notes to finance an expedition, to the present.

"Not Worth a Continental"

During the Revolution, the Continental Congress had no taxing power, hence had to depend on requests to the States to redeem the paper money it issued. This the States were unable to do, with the result that this paper depreciated to two for one the second year, four for one the third year, sixteen for one the fourth, eighty for one the fifth, finally passing out of existence a year later, in 1781, at one thousand for one.

"Not worth a continental" is a byword to this day. State emissions fared no better, and, together with those of Congress, cost the people upward of $400,000,000, causing, according to a financial commentator of the time, "more suffering than the arms or artifices of our enemies."

To finance the Revolution, both Congress and the States issued bonds, with no security except the promise to pay.

The first money stringency after the formation of the Federal Government came with the failure of Congress to renew the charter of the United States Bank, and the outbreak of the War of 1812. To finance the War, and provide a circulating medium, Congress authorized the Treasury to issue several series of one-year notes bearing interest at the rate of 5 2/5 per cent.—one and one-half cents a day per $100—in denominations of $100 and up.

Some $36,000,000 thus were issued from 1812 to 1815, but all notes were retired soon after the War. Again, in the panic year of 1837, an expedient similar to that of 1812 had to be adopted.

Secession War Finance

The beginning of the Mexican War, in 1846, was financed by the same types of notes, some bearing interest at 5 2/5 per cent. and others one-thousandth of one per cent. with minimum denominations of $50. In 1847, a new issue was made at 6 per cent. All bonds were refunded by 1850.

The panic of 1857 brought forth a new issue of one-year $100 6 per cent. notes which had to be renewed from year to year, and, finally, were refunded at the outbreak of the War between the States.

With the coming of the War, and its great financial problems, measures more drastic than ever before considered had to be put into effect. Specie payments were suspended in December, 1861.

Unsecured Treasury bills were considered unconstitutional, but, as a War necessity, the law authorizing the "greenbacks" was passed amid free predictions on the part of many Congressmen that such a law signaled the knell of government credit, and, possibly, of the Government itself. In all, $450,000,000 in "greenbacks" were issued during the War, which, in 1864, had depreciated to 38.7 cents on the dollar.

From this low point they gradually increased in value until specie payments were resumed on January 1, 1879.

From a modest $65,000,000 in 1860, the public debt increased by leaps and bounds until it reached a maximum of $2,846,000,000 in August, 1865. Of this entire amount, about 38 per cent. was in three-year bonds which existed in denominations as low as $10. These were the compound interest notes, and the famous seven-thirties.

The compound interest notes had the appearance of ordinary bank-notes. They were in denominations of $10 up and bore on their backs an interest table showing the value of the note by six-month periods to maturity to enable the holders to quickly fix their value while in circulation.

The seven-thirties, so called from their interest rate of 7.3 per cent.—two cents a day on $100—were small coupon bonds in denominations from $50 up with interest payable semiannually. In all, approximately $830,000,000 were outstanding in 1865, and it was the issuance of a large part of them, in that year, that enabled the Government to meet the expense incident to disbanding the Army.

For Public's Benefit

No further issues of baby bonds were made until 1898, when, at the outbreak of the Spanish-American War, twenty-year 3 per cent. gold bonds were offered by the Treasury in denominations as low as $20. These bonds bore coupons payable semiannually, and were free of all taxes.

The next small-denomination bond was the Postal Savings twenty-year bond of 1911, issued solely for the benefit of the public. These were registered bonds, payable in gold, with interest semiannually at 2½ per cent., and were free of all taxes.

The World War, in 1917, brought forth the Liberties, five issues in all, with interest from 3½ per cent. to 4¾ per cent., and various maturities and call-dates to 1947, all payable in gold. The denominations were as low as $50, with interim partial-payment non-interest-bearing receipts in denominations of $10 issued by the Federal Reserve Banks of New York and Chicago. These bonds bore coupons, and had various tax-free privileges.

In addition to the regular Liberties, twenty-five-cent War Savings Stamps were issued which were exchangeable into War Savings Certificates. There were two series of the latter, 1918 and 1919, costing initially $4.12, which, with compound interest, amounted to $5 at maturity five years later. The plan of payment of these, the smallest of the baby bonds, is the one adopted for the current issue.

[*This article was compiled, in part, from the records and specimens of the various bonds in the Chase National Bank, New York, Collection of Moneys of the World, Farran Zerbe, Curator.*—Editor.]

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Weekly Chart of Congressional Action

(Compiled for The Literary Digest *by Congressional Intelligence, Washington, D. C.)*

(CHART No. 14: As of April 13, 1935)

EXPLANATORY NOTES

FOOT-NOTES: Letters in parentheses carried in the various amendment columns of the Chart refer to explanations of amendments at base of the Chart.

NUMERALS: Numerals in parentheses in the amendment columns refer to Charts in previous issues of The Literary Digest in which amendments to the particular bill were explained. Numeral (2), for instance, refers to Chart No. 2, which appeared in the issue of January 26, 1935, numeral (3) to Chart No. 3 the following week, etc.

COMMITTEE SYMBOLS: Abbreviations used for the various Committees are as follows: Agri.—Agriculture; Appro.—Appropriations; Bank'g—Banking; Comm.—Commerce; Fin.—Finance; F.R.—Foreign Relations; I.C.—Interstate and Foreign Commerce in the House, and Interstate Commerce in the Senate; Judic.—Judiciary; Labor—Labor in the House (Corresponding Committee in Senate is Education and Labor); Mines—Mines and Mining; W.&M.—Ways and Means; R.&H.—Rivers and Harbors; P.O.—Post Offices and Post Roads; M.A.—Military Affairs.

New Bills

War-Profits.—This bill, H.R. 5529, introduced by Representative McSwain, of South Carolina, is designed to prevent profiteering in time of war. It authorizes the President, if war is declared, to "freeze" prices, rents, compensations, and the like, at the level prevailing before the war-declaration. Further, the President is authorized to commandeer, but not conscript, "material and financial resources, industrial organization and public services" which are considered necessary to carry out the war.

Also, the President may close all stock exchanges, license manufacturers, dealers, and public services, and make it unlawful to operate without such a license. Violations of any provision would be punishable by a fine of $100,000, or imprisonment for one year, or both.

• • •

Social Security.—A newly drafted social-security bill, numbered H.R. 7260, was introduced by Representative Doughton, of North Carolina, on the basis of Ways and Means Committee hearings on the original bill, H.R. 4120, which is displaced by the new measure. In brief, the bill provides for "various grants-in-aid to the States, establishes a Federal old-age benefit system and a Social Security Board, and imposes certain taxes."

More in detail, the bill provides grants-in-aid to States for old-age pensions to persons who have reached sixty-five. The Federal Government is to match what the States put up, the Federal contribution not to exceed $15 a month. An appropriation of $49,750,000 for this purpose is provided for the fiscal year 1936.

In addition to old-age pensions, there is provided a system of old-age benefits which is to begin in 1942. These benefits, payable to people who have reached sixty-five, are to be paid in an amount proportionate to the total amount of wages received by the individual for employment before he reached sixty-five. Payment is to be made regardless of the need of the recipient.

Further grants-in-aid are to be made to States to pay administrative costs of State unemployment-compensation systems; to assist in giving aid to dependent children; to aid maternal and child-welfare services, the care of crippled children, and vocational rehabilitation; and to develop public-health services. In the case of dependent children, one-third of the amount paid for such aid is to be put up by the Federal Government. In the case of maternal welfare, *etc.*, most of the grants are to be on an equal-matching basis.

The bill sets up a Social Security Board, which is to be an independent agency in the Executive Branch of the Government. This board is to have three members, holding office for six-year terms, who are to be appointed by the President with the Senate's advice and consent. The President is to designate one of the members as chairman.

Concerning taxes levied in the bill, the House Ways and Means Committee reported as follows:

"An income tax, measured by a certain percentage of wages (beginning with 1 per cent. in 1937 and increasing to 3 per cent. by 1949), is levied on most wage-earners, with certain large groups, such as domestic servants and agricultural laborers, exempted. An excise tax, measured at the same rates on wages paid, is levied on employers, with similar exemptions. These taxes first take effect on January 1, 1937.

"An excise tax is levied on employers of ten or more persons (with certain exemptions), measured by 1 per cent. of wages payable for 1936 and increasing to 3 per cent. by 1938. This tax goes into effect on January 1, 1936, and is first payable a year later. Credits against the tax are allowed for contributions which the taxpayer may have made to State unemployment funds under State unemployment compensation laws."

		HOUSE					SENATE					Conference President	
		4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Title and Author	Bill Number	Committee Referred To	Committee Amendments	Date Rep't'd To House	House Floor Amendments	Final Action	Committee Referred To	Committee Amendments	Date Rep't'd To Senate	Senate Floor Amendments	Final Action	Conference Rep't Approved	President's Signature
1	2 3												
BONUS													
Patman	HR1	W. & M.	(10)	....	....	Passed	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Vinson (Ky.)	HR3896	W. & M.	(10)	3-13	HR1	3-22	Fin.	....	....	....	....	....	....
Thomas	S2	.....	....	....	....	....	Fin.	....	....	....	....	....	....
Tydings	S1938	.....	....	....	....	....	Fin.	....	....	....	....	....	....
TREAS. P.O. APPROPRIA.						Passed					Passed		
Arnold	HR4442	Appro.	(3)	1-22	Minor	2-1	Appro.	(10)	3-11	(12)	3-26	(13)	....
FOUR DEPT. APPROPRIA.						Passed					Passed	S-3-13	....
Oliver	HR5255	Appro.	(5)	2-4	(6)	2-8	Appro.	(8)	1-22	Minor	2-25	H-3-18	3-22
WAR DEPT. APPROPRIA.						Passed					Passed	S-3-26	
Parks	HR5913	Appro.	(7)	2-19	Minor	2-22	Appro.	(9)	3-1	(10)	3-8	H-3-29	4-9
DEFICIENCY APPROPRIA.						Passed					Passed	S-3-20	
Buchanan	HR6644	Appro.	(10)	3-12	Minor	3-13	Appro.	(11)	3-18	(11)	3-19	H-3-20	3-21
INTERIOR APPROPRIA.						Passed							
Taylor	HR6223	Appro.	(8)	2-27	(9)	3-1	Appro.	....	....	....	....	....	....
AGRICULTURE APPROPRIA.						Passed					Passed		
Sandlin	HR6718	Appro.	(11)	3-14	Minor	3-15	Appro.	(12)	3-27	Minor	3-29	....	....
4-BILLION RELIEF						Passed					Passed	S-4-5	
Buchanan	HJR117	Appro.	(3)	1-23	(3)	1-24	Appro.	(6)	2-14	(12)	3-23	H-4-5	4-8
SOCIAL INSURANCE													
Doughton	HR7260	W. & M.	(a)	4-5	(a)	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Lewis	HR4142	W. & M.	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Wagner	S1130	.....	....	....	....	....	Fin.	....	....	....	....	....	....
30-HR. WEEK													
Connery	HR2746	Labor	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Black	S87	.....	....	....	....	....	Judic.	None	3-23	....	....	....	....
HOME LOAN						Passed							
Steagall	HR6021	Bank'g	(9)	2-21	(10)	3-12	Bank'g	(b)	4-9	....	....	....	....
Fletcher	S1771	.....	....	....	....	....	Bank'g	....	....	....	....	....	....
FARM CREDIT													
Jones	HR5440	Agri.	(6)	2-7	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Fletcher	S1384	Agri.	Minor	2-18	....	....	Bank'g	(4)	1-29	(6)	Passed 2-11	....	....
FOOD, DRUG													
Mead	HR3972	I.C.	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Copeland	S5	.....	....	....	....	....	Comm.	(6)	3-22	(c)	....	....	....
McCarron	S580	.....	....	....	....	....	Comm.	....	....	....	....	....	....
TRANSPORT.													
Huddleston Bus Truck	HR5262	I.C.	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Rayburn ICC Reorg.	HR5365	I.C.	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Water Trans.	HR5379	I.C.	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Wheeler Bus Trans.	S1629	.....	....	....	....	....	I.C.	....	....	....	....	....	....
ICC Reorg.	S1635	.....	....	....	....	....	I.C.	....	....	....	....	....	....
Water Trans.	S1632	.....	....	....	....	....	I.C.	....	....	....	....	....	....
Bankruptcy	S1634	.....	....	....	....	....	I.C.	....	....	....	....	....	....
HOLDING CO'S.													
Rayburn	HR5423	I.C.	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Wheeler	S1725	.....	....	....	....	....	I.C.	....	....	....	....	....	....
AAA AMEND.													
Jones	HR7088	Agri.	(13)	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Smith	S1807	.....	....	....	....	....	Agri.	....	....	....	....	....	....
LABOR BOARD													
Connery	HR6288	Labor	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Wagner	S1958	.....	....	....	....	....	Labor	....	....	....	....	....	....
INCOME TAX PUBLICITY						Passed					Passed	S-4-11	
Doughton	HR6359	W. & M.	None	3-7	None	3-11	Fin.	None	3-13	Minor	3-28	H-4-11	....
COTTON-TAX EXEMPTION						Passed							
Doxey	HR6424	Agri.	(11)	3-8	(11)	3-19	Agri.	....	....	....	....	....	....
RIVERS AND HARBORS						Passed							
Mansfield	HR6732	R. & H.	Minor	3-18	Minor	4-9	Comm.	....	....	....	....	....	....
NRA EXTENSION													
Harrison	S2445	.....	....	....	....	....	Fin.	....	....	....	....	....	....
AIR-MAIL SERVICE						Passed							
Mead	HR6511	P.O.	(12)	3-9	(12)	3-25	P.O.	....	....	....	....	....	....
O'Mahoney	S2420	.....	....	....	....	....	P.O.	....	....	....	....	....	....
Mc Kellar	S2454	.....	....	....	....	....	P.O.	....	....	....	....	....	....
WAR-PROFITS						Passed							
McSwain	HR5529	M. A.	(d)	2-12	(e)	4-9	(f)	....	....	....	....	....	....

(a) Committee amendments to the Social-Security bill are represented in the digest of the bill in the first column on this page. The House began considering the bill on April 11.

(b) Amendments by the Senate Banking and Currency Committee to the Home Loan bill include reducing the number of directors of a Federal home-loan bank from eleven to nine, with three, instead of two, to be named by the Federal Board. Provision is made also for a Federal savings and loan advisory council of twenty-four, of which twelve are to be appointed by the Federal Board and twelve elected by the banks. The Committee removed the authorization of national mortgage associations to increase note issues from ten to fifteen times the value of capital stock.

(c) The Senate discontinued consideration of the Food and Drug bill temporarily without taking final action. The bill remains on the Senate calendar.

(d) Amendments by the House Military Affairs Committee to the War-Profits bill are incorporated in the digest of the bill in the first column on this page.

(e) The House amended the War-Profits bill to impose "a tax of 100 per cent. of all excess war-profits." It removed the section which would give the President "draft" powers in time of war.

(f) The War-Profits bill was referred first to the Senate's special committee investigating munitions with the understanding that it would later be referred to the Senate Military Affairs Committee.

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The Spice of Life

(TITLE REGISTERED IN U. S. PATENT OFFICE)

No, Thanks.—TRAVELER—"Can I get anything to eat in this dump?"

WAITER—"Yas, sah, you kin."

TRAVELER—"Such as what?"

WAITER—"Such as it is, sah."—*Pathfinder.*

Poser.—"Why does a woman say she's been shopping when she hasn't bought a thing?"

"Why does a man say he's been fishing when he hasn't caught anything?"—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

Help!—"Where is Jimmy this afternoon?"

"If he knows as much about canoes as he thinks he does, he is out canoeing, but if he doesn't know any more about it than I think he does, he's swimming."—*Grit.*

Shoot!—"Are all the newscameramen here?"

"Yes, your honor."

"Lights O.K.?"

"Yes, your honor."

"Sound O. K.?"

"Yes, you honor."

"Good! Then let justice take its course."—*Montreal Daily Star.*

"Good gracious, Florrie, there's a centipede!"

—The Humorist *(London)*

On Your Way!—MANAGER—"From your references I see you've had four places in the last month."

APPLICANT—"Yes, sir, but that shows how much in demand I am."—*Royal Arcanum Bulletin.*

His Specialty.—WARDEN—"We must set you to work. What can you do?"

FORGER—"Give me a week's practise and I will sign your checks for you."—*Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.*

Alas!—MRS. 'OPKINS—"You're not lookin' too 'appy, Mrs. 'Iggs?"

MRS. 'IGGS—"No, it's this 'ere uncertain weather. One day it's 'ot and the next it's cold; yer never know wot to pawn."—*Pearson's Weekly (London).*

And Then She Said—.—MRS. (sternly to husband arriving at 3)—"What does the clock say?"

MR. (genially)—"It shay 'tick-tock,' an' the li'l doggies shay 'bow-bow,' an' the li'l pshy-cat shay 'meow-meow.' "—*Bystander (London).*

It's Odd.—KIND GENT—"Do you know what happens to little boys who smoke?"

SMALL BOY—"Yes, I do. Why every time they go anywhere to have a quiet smoke, they get bothered by rude old men."—*Boston Evening Transcript.*

Back-Seat Drivers.—JUDGE—"Who was driving when you hit that car?"

MARINE (triumphantly, about three sheets in the wind)—"None of us, judge; we was all sitting in the back seat."—*U.S.S. Pennsylvania Keystone.*

Obviously.—"My poor husband was a wonderful artist," sighed the landlady as she hacked at the pie-crust, "and always said he found inspiration in my cooking."

"A sculptor, I presume," said the gloomy boarder, surveying his bent fork.—*Vancouver Province.*

The Bright Side.—"Waiter, these are very small oysters."

"Yes, sir."

"And they don't appear to be very fresh."

"Then it's lucky they're small, ain't it, sir?"—*Tit-Bits (London).*

Sleep at Twice the Price.—Visitors to the house in the daytime made so much noise that the night nurse could not get sufficient rest to prepare her for her work.

One day she happened to mention this to the doctor, who wrote a large notice with the words: "Please remember the night nurse," and placed it on the hall table.

Next evening, when she came on duty, she found, beneath the notice, a shilling, a sixpence, and a few coppers!—*Liverpool Express.*

How About Sore Throat?—A certain banker was being called upon by a delegation from a charitable institution. He instructed his secretary to make up some excuse for not seeing them.

"I'm sorry," she informed the delegate, "but Mr. Smith can't see you. He has a sprained back."

"Well," said the delegate, "go back and tell Mr. Smith that I didn't come here to wrestle with him, but to speak with him."—*New York Sun.*

Much to Learn.—Two Scotchmen were watching a football game; one had a bottle, the other had only a thirst. The bottle man was talking very largely about his knowledge of the game and what a fine player he was himself.

During the conversation he helped himself very liberally to the contents of his bottle, whereupon the thirsty one said: "Weel, I notice ye're a fine dribbler, but ye're nae guid at passing."—*Humorist (London).*

Slips That Pass in the Night

Bottoms Up!—Selma High Ball Team Starts Work.—*Head-line in Montgomery (Ala.) paper.*

News.—Altho the fire department was soon on hand no damage was done.—*Ogdensburg (N. Y.) paper.*

Every Car for Itself.—The machine wrapped itself around the police and slid to earth.—*Scranton (Pa.) paper.*

Please Pass the Pi.—A delicious lunch, composed of kafe-kuchen hablovacky and bram-pointed - p9oos nN i -eonnTAON bory was served.—*Crete (Neb.) paper.*

Let Him Stay There.—An amnesia victim, believed to be the pest B—— J—— S——, has been found in Tishomingo, Okla.—*Columbia (Ore.) paper.*

See?—Ben Johnson put it well:

"Out of clothes, out of countenance; out of countenance, out of translated cmfw cmf cmfwyb of wit."—*Seattle paper.*

No Place Is Safe.—Boy, 13, Hit by Truck On Road to Recovery.—*Head-line in Newark paper.*

They Grow Them Now.—It was stated that the $3 coins have not been mined since 1889.—*Boston paper.*

He'll Support Himself.—"Wilt thou stake this man to be thy wedded husband?"

"No!" Philomena replied with startling emphasis. And she ran out of the church.—*New York paper.*

Add Centipede News.—

CAR BURNS UP AND
DRIVER ESCAPES WITH
LOSS OF THREE LEGS

Head-line in Dallas paper.

Just Newspaper Talk.—Gov. Mike Conner called out the National Guard Thursday night sons, kidnaped seven men, stole at least four automobiles, and overwhelmed a posse of 30 men in a mad dash for safety.—*Baton Rouge paper.*

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ASK THESE 4 QUESTIONS WHEN YOU "LOOK AT ALL THREE"

1 Has it genuine Hydraulic Brakes?
2 Has it a Safety Steel Body?
3 Has it Modern Redistribution of Weight?
4 Has it Six Cylinder Gasoline and Oil Economy?

IT'S BIGGEST!—just one inch short of sixteen feet over-all length . . . with big-car riding comfort... and more room in every dimension: the seats are wider . . . floor is lower . . . doors are bigger.

Plymouth—the only low-priced car with all four

WHEN YOU LOOK at "All Three" leading low-priced cars, look *ahead* . . . and find out four things:

Has it hydraulic brakes? Plymouth has genuine hydraulic brakes . . . the safest brakes made.

What kind of a body? Plymouth's streamlined body is all-steel throughout. These safeguards make Plymouth the world's safest low-priced car!

Modern redistribution of weight? Plymouth *has* it . . . based on the principle the famous "Airflow" cars introduced. The back seat rides like the front . . . no bumps or bouncing.

And economy? Plymouth's new engine delivers more horsepower than ever before. Yet new cooling and ignition reduce gas and oil consumption by 12% to 20% . . . it's the most economical full-size car you can drive today.

Look at "All Three." Then tell your Chrysler, Dodge or De Soto dealer you want a new Plymouth to drive. Ask about official Chrysler Motors Commercial Credit Plan which makes purchase easy.

(*Above*) OIL GOES FARTHER . . . lubricates better. You use less fuel, too. New cooling and ignition reduce Plymouth's consumption of gas and oil 12% to 20%! Such savings *count!*

(*Left*) THAT'S STEEL reinforced with steel. Plymouth's body is all-steel, throughout . . . center posts, doors, window frames . . . *all* of it. Steel strength protects you all the time—insist on this safety when you buy.

PLYMOUTH *Now only* $510 AND UP F. O. B. FACTORY, DETROIT *World's Safest low-priced Car*

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